

# Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

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## Growing Pains in the Two Germanies



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# Saturday Night

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## ARTICLES

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## INSIDE STORY

**THE COVER:** The two Germanies of 1960, a problem for the Summit.

**Joachim Joesten**, who tells the amazing story of the economic rise of East Germany (beginning on Page 7), is a journalist of international repute. Born in Cologne and educated at a number of European universities, he has been an American resident since 1941. He has written for practically all leading U.S. and European magazines and newspapers and is the author of many books on international affairs; his latest, a biography of Nasser, appears this Spring.

**Norbert Muhlen** examines another face of the coin in "German Youth Has Learned Its Lesson" on Page 10; it is a study of West Germany and its reaction to recent anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism. Muhlen was born in Bavaria in 1909, and earned his Ph.D. at the University of Munich. He left Germany in 1933, became an editor and correspondent in Switzerland. In 1940 he came to the U.S. where he has lectured in social psychology and written for national magazines. Now a U.S. citizen, he has returned to Germany several times since the war. He is the author of the book *Germany Comes Back*.

Big things are ahead for Canada's pulp and paper industry; it plans, for example, to double its production in the next two decades (Page 13). **Robson Black**, long-time contributor to SN, is a leading authority on the subject. He is President Emeritus of the Canadian Forestry Association.

**Clyde Sanger** is a foreign correspondent for *The Guardian* (Manchester). He recently attended the second All-Africa Peoples Conference in Tunis and tells of the aims and aspirations as the black continent moves toward independence. His report, "The Winds of Change are Rising", begins on Page 15.

**Marguerite Ritchie and Mollie Gillen**, who tell the story of "How Canada Wastes Its Women-Power" on Page 17, are both professional women of wide experience. Miss Ritchie, a graduate of Alberta, Dalhousie and McGill universities, is a lawyer and president of the University Women's Club in Ottawa. Miss Gillen is information officer for the Dept. of Northern Affairs.

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## Letters

### "Hi, Mom!"—Silence

With a sigh of deep satisfaction I read "Let Us Adjourn—To The Home" by Jessie Robson Bothwell [Point of View: Feb. 20]. This, it appears to me, would be the answer to the suppression of a great deal of crime, and evil, in *old* as well as young.

Homes, as we used to know them, with delightful odors of newly baked bread, or stewing meats, are fast disappearing. Mothers are absent when a child comes from school and there is no answer to "Hi Mom". To my mind the lack of home life is the core of most evil.

I commend your article, and wish it could be sent, personally, to each and every woman in our land.

SAINT JOHN, N.B. (MRS.) F. J. H. TEED

### Clothed in Reason

I was interested in Mr. Grove's article on education in the March 5 issue, but dismayed that it contained so much pointless criticism of the clothing of adolescents and their mothers.

In defence of leotards and slims, I ask merely, "What does he expect us to wear?" I have frozen my legs often enough, and nastily enough, standing on a windy corner in twenty-below weather, not to have a deep respect for anything which will protect my legs. Mr. Groves might think that dun-colored overstockings, or fleece-lined long-johns are preferable, but I don't. For gardening, housework, or any other active work slacks are comfortable and convenient, not only enabling one to move freely, (interesting necessity), but protecting one from that "Grandmère-à-la Dior dusting-the - underside - of - the - coffee - table - look", which I assume Mr. Groves likes.

Likewise teenagers often wear jeans because they are the most practical article of clothing in the present ridiculous assortment now available. At least when worn by girls, I have not noticed that they were harbingers of either bad manners or bad schoolwork. Usually the jeans mean simply that the youngster wearing them is practicing softball or the high-jump, and is not merely content to cheer the boys at football during her fifteen minute recess.

By all means let us examine and revise our educational system — it certainly needs it — but let us not do so in terms of such an outmoded standard as our present code of "fashions", which in itself

needs a complete revision in the direction of common sense and utility.

SASKATOON (MRS.) CATHERINE TULLOCH

### Beat Parents

This letter is actually directed to Mr. Cy Groves, author of "Who Beat the Beat Generation?" [Point of View: March 5]

As a practising child psychologist, former teacher and proud parent, I feel I may speak with some authority on the question Mr. Groves asks. Articles such as these are typical examples of rebellious beatniks, and if Mr. Groves is not one, he should not let his age deter him from joining their ranks.

Socrates posed the same questions, but not in such a distorted way. Parents and teachers are *not* failing their children as much as it is thought. In fact, they are doing an *excellent* job, in spite of people such as Mr. Groves. Our society is constantly changing, and one certainly must not blame our parents and teachers completely for their confusion of values and standards. Our parents were just as, if not more so, confused. Two world wars prove this. From what I read of the Roaring Twenties and Depressing Thirties, the younger generation then were much more confused than are our kids today. If Mr. Groves is a product of these decades, then his vitriolic attack on parents and teachers may be understood, but not condoned.

A direct answer to the heading of the article would be — "The Beat Generation Themselves." Their rebelliousness and "non-conformity" may be admired by some, but was Mr. Groves not "slightly more than beat" when he was an adolescent? Obviously, maturity (physical, that is) has not given him the answer.

WINNIPEG

MORRIS HIRSCH

### Socreds? Ye Gods!

Re the letter from Mell. A. Rowat in your March 5 issue, "Face the Facts". The fact, Mr. Rowat, is there is not a Social Credit Government in any province in Canada. I have lived in Alberta, and now live in B.C. I have attended the sessions here since 1953 and have yet to reconcile the actions of the government to the theories of Social Credit.

Out of the 37 MLA's on the government side, I doubt if there are two who know what social credit is. Oh yes, they are able to hand out the old clichés

handed down by Aberhart of Alberta. Mr. Rowat, I sit in the public gallery (where I shall be going in a few minutes) and I expect to be entertained by the cat-calling directed to the opposition which goes on *ad infinitum*. We who sit in the galleries are entertained by the most appalling exhibition of moronic intelligence one would ever find in a place where intelligence is vital to the proper functioning of a state. Ye Gods!

I suggest that Mr. Rowat come to Victoria to see the Socreds at work, and if he can find a grass roots study group in session anywhere I will say that he can out-Sherlock Sherlock Holmes.

VICTORIA

A. JOHNSON

### Meat in the Sandwich

As a recent addition to your list of readers, I would like to compliment you on your very interesting and thought-provoking magazine. In every department your articles seem to have just enough meat to satisfy a reader whose time is limited, without overwhelming him to the point of boredom.

Perhaps the recent issues are exceptions; but the majority of your articles would seem to be critical in nature, rather than complimentary. Whereas constructive criticism of matters of universal, or widespread interest is a good thing, much of the criticism appearing in your magazine is neither constructive, nor really destructive. In some cases it is based on incomplete evidence, or assumptions by your reporters, as confirmed by rebuttals appearing in letters from your readers.

With regard to specific items appearing in your recent issues I would like to remark that in order to understand fully the recent letter "Social Credit Aims," submitted by Mr. Watkins, one must be aware of the almost unique position of Mr. Watkins, who is a member of perhaps the most nearly obliterated opposition in the history of Canadian politics. As a member of the opposition he could hardly be expected to praise the reigning government.

The editorial "BBG Gets Down to Cases" was excellent until the point at which a slur was cast upon our Joan Fairfax. This was entirely uncalled for. Personalities should not have been included, especially where comparisons reflect personal and unjust opinions. Joan croons pleasantly and has a nice appearance. Perhaps her enunciation leaves some-



thing to be desired and perhaps, in comparison with American shows, her props are tawdry; however, she is probably on a fairly restricted production budget, and she doesn't have some of the advantages enjoyed by other stars who are in a better position to draw from name talent pools.

Now that I have taken a kick at you I will crawl back under my rock where, with eager anticipation, I shall await your next issue.

EDMONTON

ALLAN RUNCK

## Toronto vs. New York

It is very interesting to see that your Special Report on the securities business [SN Feb 6] has aroused a Legislative Committee and brought the Ontario Securities Commission and the President of TSE to their feet.

The work you have put upon this skilfully written article must have been great. Its implications are extensive. No doubt you have a substantial accumulation of additional information and I hope the results to date will encourage you to use more of it. [Editor's note: See Page 20]

The suggestion that there is a growing pressure from some exchange members for virtually unlimited promotion at this moment is disturbing, especially since, as you suggest, the real mining men have little fancy for Bay Street. No doubt depressed prices and turnover is proving a severe strain in maintaining the number of firms and personnel involved in stock marketing in Toronto.

There is undoubtedly a marked and accelerated drift to buying in New York rather than Toronto. Witness the rapid expansion, even now, by branches of American brokerage houses, both in accommodation and trained personnel.

Three or four years ago the Security Analysts' Association, reporting to the Gordon Commission, paid particular attention to the amount of information Canadian companies do not give to shareholders. They suggested it was inconsistent to encourage wider ownership of Canadian securities without also encouraging more information company reporting.

At that time, of 175 representative companies listed on TSE, less than one-half disclosed sales figures, only 22% issued quarterly reports and only one-third issued either quarterly or semi-annual reports. How much has been done by TSE to implement the list of suggestions made at that time? All of which, of course, is not news to you.

Perhaps the standards of the NYSE are too much to expect in what is largely a mining market but surely some closer approach could be made to it.

It is to be hoped you will persevere in this well-begun and much-needed effort.

TORONTO

E. A. WEIR



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## Comment of the Day

### The Two Germanies

WESTERN GERMANY is constantly in the news. Indeed we have all heard more than enough about the neo-Nazism of the swastika daubers and of the 'economic miracle' of West Germany. The article on Pages 10-12 in this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT gives the other side of the West German story and it shows that ideas are still important to some German students who, for the most part, are aware of what Nazism did in and for their country.

There is, however, a hint in Mr. Muhlen's article that democracy is not yet firmly established in West Germany—something which we might have known anyway from Chancellor Adenauer's insensitiveness to public opinion about the Spanish bases. Mr. Muhlen shows that the students in their enthusiasm against Nazism are still prepared to rely on their fists. They were, in fact, incited to such action by Adenauer himself when he gave an open invitation to all Germans to rough up anyone daubing synagogue walls.

Violence brought Hitler to power but it surely is not the way to teach students democracy. There should be more to our system of government than this.

While the Western world has been preoccupied with the Federal Republic of Germany, great changes have been going on almost unobserved in the Democratic Republic of East Germany. As Mr. Joesten's article shows (Pages 7-9) East Germany is now the seventh producing nation of the world. It has enormous power developments under construction and a very large chemical and toolmaking industry.

Just how unaware the West is of this Communist development in an area of Germany formerly rural, is shown in the great difficulty we had in getting any pictures to illustrate our article. There is no representative of East Germany in this country and the Russian Embassy quite properly does not do business for what it claims is a sovereign nation. Five international photographic services had to admit they had no supply of pictures about East Germany's industry, their shots being nearly all of spartan shopping streets.

These two articles together show that Canada and the rest of the Western world

may be just as ignorant of the true Germany of the sixties as they were of Hitler's Germany of the thirties. But by hoping democracy will grow in the West we cannot thus ensure it and by pretending that the East German republic doesn't exist we shall not make it and its enormous potential go away. A new and dispassionate appraisal is necessary and some first-class reporting is due in the daily press if we are really to get to know what is happening in Germany as a whole.

### Monte on High

*("Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery left London by plane to-day 'to sit on a Swiss mountain and think.'"—Reuters.)*

WHERE IS IT best to sit and think?

Some would prefer their local pub;

Others like toying with pen and ink;

Cynic Diogenes used a tub;

Says Viscount Monte: "I want to be free!  
A mountain in *Suisse* is the spot for me."

Seated aloft in splendid state,

Napoleonic, lone but not lorn,

Monte will manfully lucubrate

On (or facing) the Matterhorn,

Far away from the madding crowds,

Right at home with his head in the clouds.

Possibly smack on top of Dufour,

(Higher a bit than fifteen thou')

Tossing below each interviewer,

Cogitating with furrowed brow,

There he'll decide, agreeably Alped,

What four-star general's next to be  
scalped.

J. E. PARSONS

### Manpower in the Senate

THE SUGGESTION by Senator Ross MacDonald that a committee be formed to review the use of manpower in this country was a good one. For two things have become apparent in the past year or so: firstly, that we have not begun to come to grips with the problems of auto-

mation and, secondly, that we have not progressed so far as we might in combatting so-called seasonal unemployment.

Automation is going to increase. That is sure. Many of the factories in Europe which are now competing with us for world trade were rebuilt from rubble and were able to incorporate automated machinery from the start. Furthermore, since there was a shortage of manpower in those countries when industry was rehabilitating itself there was no union protest, and no built-in featherbedding. If our prices are to be competitive with goods produced under these conditions we shall have to increase our efficiency. That, in present day terms, seems to mean cutting down on the number of people employed and increasing the scope and skill of the machine.

Two good examples of this trend are the pulp and paper industry where new factories are being built both in the United States and Russia which will soon directly threaten our own, and in the railway systems where it is almost a case of modernize or perish. (A Royal Commission is already investigating this latter doleful situation.)

As for seasonal unemployment, the figures for this winter are alarming as the recent debate in the House of Commons and the number of questions asked about it there have shown. These figures have remained high this year when business generally has, at least temporarily, moved out of the recession which hit us last winter.

Machines are going to replace much of what was once done by hand and those sectors of our economy where manual labor is essential (work in the woods, on the farms and in the service industries) are for the most part still seasonal. This is the double dilemma and it cannot be solved without intense effort and adequate knowledge of the factors affecting the situation.

Up to now those efforts have been piecemeal. There have been the elaborate but relatively unsuccessful make-work projects of the various levels of government. There has been the advertising campaign by the Department of Labor urging people to "Do It Now".



On the automation side there has been the determination of unions to keep the same number of people in work even though the number and size of the jobs has been decreased.

Neither public works pick-and-shovel projects nor union featherbedding are the answer to what is a serious, continuing and growing problem. A long hard look with a top-notch group from the Senate to help sift the evidence will make a good start. It will also, and appropriately enough, give jobs to those perennially under-employed members of this country's economy, the senators themselves.

## Keeping Tradition Green

CANADA HAS NEVER been a military country. We have never had to defend our frontiers against any sustained attack. Even when we have sent forces overseas (four times in this century alone) it has been more of a public demonstration than a national crusade. It follows that we have done little to keep alive what military traditions we have.

With justifiable pride, therefore, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada are this month celebrating their hundredth anniversary. Originally formed in Toronto under the 1855 Militia Act, they were for the first twenty years or so called the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto. They went national in 1883 and became a regular regiment in 1953, now having one battalion and a depot in Calgary, another on active service in the 4th Infantry Brigade in Germany and a third, still militia, battalion in Toronto.

Though their green jackets and black buttons, together with all their other ceremonial trappings, may seem anachronistic, the people who watch some of their celebrations in the next month or so may also see in those very things the tradition which keeps a great regiment alive. For when the green and black of the riflemen first replaced the red and brass of other infantry regiments of the day, it was to cope with a new kind of warfare fought guerilla fashion in the woods of the New World. Just what changes will have to be made to make the present personnel operational in warfare governed at least by nuclear tactics, if not by nuclear strategy, still has to be decided. But courage, resourcefulness and endurance are qualities which will always be needed in any war. A regiment which can survive its enemies, both in peace and war, for a hundred years, would seem to be endowed with just those qualities, and can look forward to a future as bright as its past.

## Black America

THE WINDS OF CHANGE are blowing in black America as well as in black Africa. Sickened by the disgusting filibuster of

the southern Senators (who are just as opposed to equality of race as are Verwoerd and his supporters in the Union of South Africa) the negroes of the Deep South are reacting against tyranny in the same way as Gandhi reacted to it in India thirty years ago—by passive resistance.

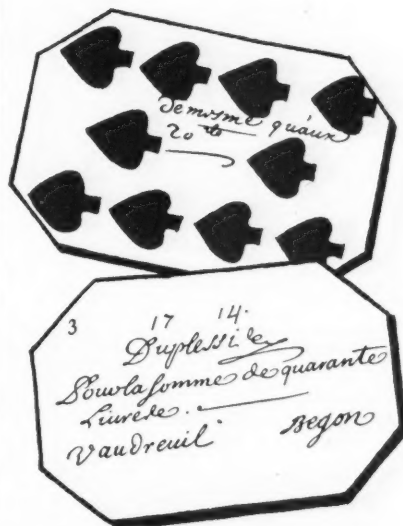
They sit quietly down in lunch counters where they know they will not be served, but where by their very presence they deny service to white people. Such demonstrations have been made in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Tennessee and even Alabama. Sympathy strikes against offending chains have already been organized in the North by white students in Maine, Wisconsin, Colorado and New York and the movement is spreading.

The Southern whites, unaware of growing general resentment, show the massive quality of that unawareness by the arrest of a negro minister in Nashville while he was actually preaching, and the expulsion of several negro students from Vanderbilt University just before they were due to graduate. Perhaps the most iniquitous recent step was taken in Petersburg, Virginia, where a new ordinance fixes the penalty for trespassing on city property at \$1,000 or twelve months in jail. The first to be arrested under the new law were two negro ministers on the main floor of the public library. For being where only white men traditionally have had the privilege of reading books, these two were fined \$100 and costs plus thirty days in jail.

The growth of sympathy strikes across the nation may be the thing which will ultimately bring the Southerners to their senses. For trade in the United States is national not regional, and a boycott which starts in Alabama and then moves into New York can mean ruin for a restaurant chain, a bus company or general retailer. Principle has not been able to persuade the neolithic Southerner; maybe self-interest will.

## Not Ottawa, Ont.

A CURIOUS PAROCHIAL custom which persists in Canada is the identifying of the larger cities and capitals by affixing a Provincial abbreviation. To verify this it is only necessary to observe the letterheads of many leading business firms and governments. Sask. adds little lustre to Saskatoon nor Que. to Montreal; the habit persists even in Toronto (Ont.) despite its metropolitan glory and self-centred smugness. If there is a question that there are other (and obviously less distinguished) settlements with the same names, surely it is these to which the definitive appendages should apply. The worst offenders, of course, infest the nation's capital; in future, please, *not* Ottawa, (Ont.).



## Canada's First Paper Money



Because of a shortage of coin in New France, playing cards were used as

money for 74 years. Beginning in 1668, cards were marked, signed by Governor Vaudreuil and Intendent Bégon and issued to soldiers and settlers as currency.

## Canada's First Real Money

Canada's first real money was issued by the Bank of Montreal—Canada's first bank—when it opened its doors for business on November 3, 1817. With the passing of the Currency Act in 1841, B of M coins became recognized legal tender of Canada.



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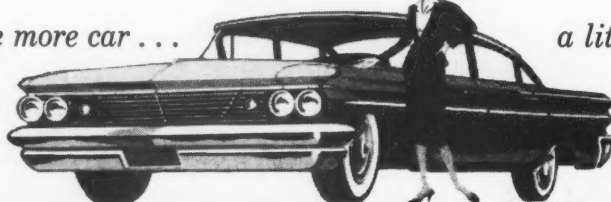


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*The economy of East Germany is growing at an incredible rate, but like this Leipzig apartment, is Soviet influenced.*

## East Germany: Today's Economic Giant

by Joachim Joesten

NEXT TO THE SOVIET UNION, the "German Democratic Republic" or DDR ("Deutsche Demokratische Republik")—a state officially ignored by practically all Western countries—today represents the most important economic unit of the Soviet bloc. As an industrial producer, it ranks fifth in Europe and holds seventh place in the world.

Whether we like it or not, this hard fact is something that will have to be taken into account in the councils of the great, as they prepare for a series of summit conferences that will inevitably be overshadowed by the German problem.

The DDR was ten years old last October 7. In those ten years, it has grown apart completely from that main portion of Germany known to the world, for a slightly longer period, as the Federal Republic.

Governed practically by the Communist Party, or SED ("Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands"), under a thin veneer of democratic processes, the DDR in these ten years has built up a huge industrial and commercial apparatus, nine-tenths of which is owned by the state. Indeed, the latest figures, just released by the East German Government, show that in 1959 the percentage of industrial enterprises still in private hands declined further from nine percent to an insignificant four-and-half percent, measured by volume of

industrial output. At the same time, the share of "*halbstaatliche Betriebe*" (mixed companies, whose private owners have been compelled to turn over part of their capital stock to the state) rose from 3.2 to 6 percent; indicating that a substantial number of formerly private companies was converted to this form of indirect state control in the past year. The rest of the industrial apparatus, or roughly 90 percent, consists of so-called "VEB's" ("Volks-Eigene Betriebe"), or "people-owned enterprises", which are 100 percent nationalized.

In farming, the private sector remains much larger. Of the total cultivated area of 6,450,000 hectares, 45.1 percent was operated, at the end of 1959, as state farms or by so-called production cooperatives, which resemble the Soviet kolkhoses, or collective farms; the remainder was still owned by independent farmers.

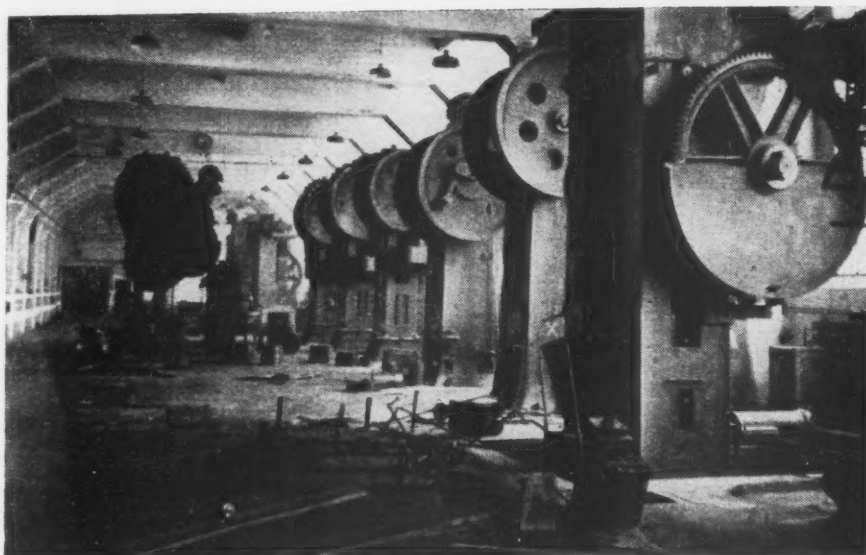
Any attempt to measure the scope and extent of economic development in the DDR, in its ten first years of existence, must proceed from the fact that the partitioning of Germany, after the last war, left the Soviet zone of occupation with only 5.4 percent of the iron ore; 2.9 percent of the anthracite; 1.6 percent of the pig iron; and 7.7 percent of the steelmaking capacity of what used to be the German Reich, discounting the territories now under Polish administration.

It is undeniable, therefore, that the East Germans had a much less favorable start than those in the West. Moreover, the latter, at an early stage of their economic recovery, were able to benefit from the Marshall Plan, while dismantling of industrial plants and facilities in the eastern zone continued for many years after the war by order of the Soviet authorities.

On the other hand, one must also keep in mind that the economic progress of the DDR in recent years has been greatly helped through Soviet credits (totalling about two billion marks, or \$480 million at the official rate of exchange) and technical assistance. On balance, therefore, the factor of foreign intervention in the economies of the two German states would seem to be about equal in its effect on either side.

The fact remains, however, that the East Germans had an exceedingly small industrial base to build on, while the West Germans got off to a good start, getting the bulk of Germany's hard coal, steel-making facilities, chemical industry and cement output.

There was one exception, though, in this generally uneven distribution of natural resources between the two successor states of the Reich: brown (soft) coal. Of this, Eastern Germany got the lion's share, for Germany's most extensive deposits of brown coal are located in the regions of



*Dismantling of East German industry by Soviets was early blow to recovery.*

Leipzig and Cottbus.

Brown coal has been East Germany's principal asset and the basic raw material on which large modern metal and chemical industries have been built. While only 2.9 million tons of anthracite were mined in 1958 (as compared to 132.5 million in the Federal Republic), the output of brown coal, during the same year, amounted to 215 million tons (against about 96 million in the Federal Republic).

One of the largest development projects currently under way in the DDR is the "Schwarze Pumpe" (Black Pump) Combine, located between the towns of Hoyerswerda and Spremberg in the Cottbus District. It is a mammoth enterprise, started from scratch in 1955, which has just begun to produce briquettes from brown coal and is designed to yield many valuable by-products from this operation. Under the recently adopted seven-year planning system (as distinct from the five-year plans previously in vogue), this Combine is to produce by 1965, last year of the plan, 5.7 million tons of briquettes as well as two billion cubic meters of gas and large quantities of electric power.

Even now the DDR ranks second, after the Soviet Union, in the output of energy. On a per capita basis, it tops both the Soviet Union and Western Germany, as well as all other European countries with the exception of Sweden and Norway, in this field. In 1958, Eastern Germany produced 34.9 billion kwh of electric power, or 6.5 percent more than in the preceding year. (The 1959 figure, just released, was 37.2 billion kwh.) A further increase in power production to 63 billion kwh by 1965 is one of the main targets of the Seven-Year-Plan.

To this end, a number of very big new power stations have recently been built or are under construction, in particular at Luebbenau and Vetschau in the Lower Lausitz (District of Cottbus); these two stations, of which the first has started

operating, are to have final capacities of 1,300 and 1,000 mega-watts, respectively. In addition, the aforementioned power station of the Black Pump Combine will have a 550 mega-watts capacity. All three use brown coal as raw material.

Steel production in Eastern Germany is still insufficient to meet the country's rapidly rising needs of crude steel, and will remain so in the foreseeable future in spite of vigorous efforts to expand output. In 1958, 1,775,000 tons of pig iron and 3,043,000 tons of crude steel ingots were produced. (By contrast, Western Germany, in 1958, produced 26.3 million tons of crude steel.) To make up the deficit in its requirements, the DDR imports large quantities of steel from the Soviet Union. The latter has contracted to deliver 4.5 million tons in 1960 and to increase deliveries further to 6.3 million tons in 1965.

Currently the most important industry in the DDR, and its principal supplier of export goods, is machine-building. Its products, including in particular machine tools, equipment for chemical plants and for the textile industry, optical and precision instruments, agricultural machinery and means of transportation (locomotives, motor cars, ships etc.) are finding an eager and receptive market throughout the world, especially in Africa and Asia.

Next to machine-building, the chemical industry dominates both the domestic scene and the export picture. As of now, the DDR ranks sixth among the world's chemical producers. In some lines, such as the production of synthetic fibres, it holds first place, on a per capita basis. Development of East Germany's chemical industry was given a mighty boost in 1958 when the Soviet Union granted the DDR a 110-million-rubles credit for the purchase of raw materials, in particular crude oil, from that country. (As yet, East Germany produces no crude from its own soil, but prospects are good for small-

scale production in the near future.)

Under the joint economic planning program known as COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Aid), the DDR has been assigned the role of chief supplier of chemicals to the Soviet Union and its orbit. Among the most important products of East Germany's rapidly growing chemical industry are synthetic gasoline (a goodly portion of which is sold in Western Germany); synthetic rubber (buna); plastics; perlon (nylon); paints, tars, oils; medicinal products; and artificial fertilizer. At Coswig, the world's largest plant (it is claimed) for the production of sulphuric acid is in the making.

Petrochemicals loom large in future planning in expectation of vastly increased Soviet deliveries of crude oil. A huge new pipeline system designed to link the Russian oilfields between the Volga and the Urals with Eastern Germany, across Poland, is now under construction and is scheduled to be completed by 1965. This pipeline, which will enter the territory of the DDR at the small town of Schwedt on the Oder, is designed to insure an annual flow of 4.8 million tons of Soviet crude into East Germany, as compared with the present volume of 1.5 million tons delivered by tanker or overland transport. For processing this crude, a large refinery is being built at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder.

Of late, shipbuilding has taken on a major, and rather unexpected, importance in the economic development of the DDR. Before World War II, there existed along the vast expanse of Baltic shoreline now controlled by the DDR only one major shipyard (at Rostock), which accounted for about four percent of German shipbuilding. Today, five large shipyards are in operation in this area (at Rostock, Warnemuende, Wismar, Stralsund and Wolgast), which together employ about 30,000 persons and account for 25 percent of all ships built in Germany. Between 1946 and 1960, these shipyards turned out 2,251 vessels aggregating 873,000 gross tons, built largely for Soviet account, and converted or repaired an additional 400,000 gross tons of shipping.

One of the most interesting and significant among the many major development schemes afoot in the DDR is the project to build from scratch an "overseas port", designed to reach an eventual capacity of 16 million tons, in the vicinity of the old port of Rostock (which, in 1958, handled 901,100 tons of shipping).

The Rostock "Ueberseehafen" (Overseas Port) is being built on the southern shore of a lagoon called "Breitling", about four miles north of Rostock and about the same distance from the Baltic to which it is being linked by a new canal. Launched in the fall of 1957, the Rostock project has been making good headway since. The first 10,000-ton freighter is due to be unloaded at the new port on May 1st, 1960. By the end of that year, about 2,000,000



tens of cargo will have been loaded or unloaded at the three large piers of the new port. However, the port is not expected to be completed until 1965 and will not reach its maximum capacity until 1967—if at all. (West German shipping experts, pointing to the notorious lack of good inland communications, doubt that the Rostock Overseas Port, which they have dubbed a "Harbor Without Hinterland", will ever exceed an annual tonnage of 6-7 million tons).

Under the same program of maritime expansion, the DDR expects to increase its merchant fleet, partly through the output of its own shipyards, but in large measure also through the purchase of idle tonnage abroad, to about 500,000 dead-weight tons by 1965.

These facts and plans bespeak a determined (and, on the whole, successful) attempt to put the DDR on the world map as an economic entity that is not to be trifled with. In particular, the fact that East German ships, now flying a flag that is distinct from that of Western Germany (it has a hammer-and-compass symbol superimposed on the same colors of black, red and gold) are sailing the seven seas in steadily increasing numbers, is to be taken as a certain forerunner of a massive bid for diplomatic recognition.

In the non-committed sector of the world, this bid for recognition has already yielded significant results. While few, if any, Western countries will venture to recognize the DDR *de jure*, as long as the leaders, in particular the United States and Great Britain, are reluctant to do so, more and more of the "neutrals", especially in Africa and Asia, may be expected to follow the lead of the United Arab Republic which a few months ago established consular relations with the DDR in a manner tantamount to *de facto* diplomatic recognition.

As yet, Western Germany's standing threat to break off diplomatic relations with any country that establishes diplomatic relations with the DDR—the so-called "Hallstein Doctrine"—is holding



*Consumer goods are relatively plentiful, but prices continue to be exorbitant.*

back many of the smaller countries that would like to recognize the DDR, mainly for economic and commercial reasons, if they could do so with impunity. In its first major test, when Yugoslavia in November 1957 recognized the DDR, the "Halstein Doctrine" was applied vigorously; the Bonn Government promptly broke off diplomatic relations with Belgrade, regardless of the fact that it harmed German interests by this step much more than it hurt Yugoslavia.

By contrast, when the UAR, in September 1959, exchanged consulates-general with the DDR and granted to the latter's representative in Cairo, Martin Bierbach, far-reaching diplomatic privileges, the Bonn Government, though deeply offended, took care to avoid a showdown. Since then, the impression prevails that the "Hallstein Doctrine" is on its way out.

Outside the Communist bloc, the DDR at present maintains consular relations also with Iraq, Yemen and Guinea; furthermore it has concluded trade treaties on the government level with Finland, India, Indonesia, Burma and Lebanon. Other trade

agreements, negotiated with semi-official or private agencies—as, for instance, with the British Federation of Industries—have been signed with all European countries, save Switzerland and Spain, and with many South American nations as well.

In all its relations with the outside world, the DDR is greatly helped by its rapidly expanding foreign trade. Between 1950 and 1958, the country's foreign exchange more than quadrupled. Again, in 1959, there was an exceptionally large increase (15 percent) which brought the total volume of East Germany's foreign trade to 17.3 billion marks.

Although fully 75 percent of East Germany's foreign trade is with the "Socialist camp", alias the Soviet bloc, the remaining 25 percent is getting increased attention abroad because of the steadily growing overall volume.

East Germany's foreign commerce, the same as its economic planning, is closely geared to that of the Soviet Union and is to a large extent manipulated from Moscow. A striking example of this relationship was provided most recently when an East German trade delegation turned up in Cuba, on the heels of Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan's much-publicized visit in mid-February 1960. The East Germans offered to buy large quantities of Cuban sugar and tobacco, as the Russians had done before, and to supply industrial equipment in exchange.

In conclusion, one might say that the Western policy of ignoring—diplomatically anyway—unpalatable realities is bound to fail in the long run, in this as in other instances. As long as the DDR was economically unimportant, it could be safely ignored. Now that it is well on its way to becoming an industrial giant, it can no longer be treated as if it just didn't exist. A vacuum as big as that, in the very heart of Europe, can't remain forever.



*Germany's most extensive deposits of brown coal found are in the eastern zone.*

Berlin students vented their anger over recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism with a series of protest meetings in the city's Steinplatz.



## West Germany: Youth Has Learned Its Lesson

by Norbert Muhlen

ON CHRISTMAS EVE of last year, 18-year-old Klaus Rath, a high-school senior in the West German city of Cologne, was on his way home from midnight mass when he came to a sudden stop. He saw that a swastika and slogans of hate had been daubed on the new Jewish synagogue. The shocked youngster tried hard to rub off the noxious Nazi symbols, but their fresh paint stuck. He called the police. Less than 24 hours later the two smear-artists were caught. They were ex-convicts with a previous record of fraud and forgery and automobile theft.

Their Christmas Eve outrage provoked world-wide attention in the press, and set off a chain-reaction of similar misdeeds. In the six weeks that followed, 36 Jewish temples, cemeteries and monuments, and also Catholic and Protestant churches, were vandalized in Germany. In addition, houses of worship were defaced in Great Britain, Austria, France, Sweden, Belgium, Australia, and the United States.

So great was the world's concern over a possible revival of Nazism that scant attention was paid to the way in which the Germans themselves reacted. Their government cracked down on the culprits, the Bonn parliament voiced unanimous indignation, the West German press decried the incidents with massive repulsion. The injured Jewish communities received many

letters and visits from fellow-Germans who assured them of their horrified disgust.

But the most frequent, most outspoken and vigorous protests came from young Germans in their teens and early 20's. The paint of desecration had hardly dried on the walls and shop-windows of West Berlin when 40,000 youths of that city joined in a mass demonstration of "fury, ire, and shame", as their spokesman shouted. "Our honor has been challenged," he exclaimed. "We invite the rats to leave their holes, so we can reply to their swastikas not only with words, but with our fists." In a demonstration of friendship the young Berliners marched in mournful silence to the Monument of the Victims of Fascism on the Steinplatz. In Frankfurt-on-the-Main and other German cities, local youths staged similar protests. The Student Assembly of the University of Mainz demanded that all Nazi adherents be excluded from German universities.

But of the 234 persons arrested in the five weeks following Christmas as authors of anti-Jewish incidents, only a small number were found to have been inspired by Nazi beliefs. A few had been encouraged by Communist agents out to stir unrest and mutual distrust. But as the interrogators found to their surprise, the majority

admitted no political interests or convictions at all.

According to police records, they were mostly *Halbstarke* or "Half-Strong Ones", as Germany's wayward youths are called. These wayward youths are always eager to flaunt their contempt for law-abiding folk and to provoke the anger of the public. When they noticed the furor which the swastika of Cologne aroused in the community, they knew they had found a tempting new way to make themselves heard.

According to the *Bundespolizeiant*, German equivalent of the RCMP Special Investigation Branch, only a total of three thousand persons are enrolled in the combined neo-Nazi youth groups.

In striking contrast to this tiny minority, the non-partisan German Federal Youth Ring, which comprises the 14 leading organizations of German youth, declared on behalf of its membership of six million young people that "German youth has nothing in common with these transgressors. It desires to eradicate all remnants of Nazism, and aims to build a democratic nation." According to West Berlin's fighting Mayor Willy Brandt, "Our young people have proved by their demonstrations that we did not pass through our past experiences in vain."

On my travels in Germany during



cent years I have watched this transformation in the attitude of Germany's new generation. In Germany today, you can hear as well as see impressive evidence of their new posture. I heard it, for instance, two years ago in a Ruhr movie theatre on a Saturday afternoon. A documentary picture presented old newsreels of Hitler and his henchmen, but the Fuehrer's speech was drowned amidst the contemptuous laughter and booing of the teen-age audience.

I have witnessed similar scenes in Heidelberg, Nuremberg, and quite a few other West German places. In a small Bavarian inn, the local boys looked suspiciously at a middle-aged stranger at the next table who wore high boots—symbol of Hitler's storm troopers—and played an old military march in the juke box. After glaring at him for a while, one boy asked in a threatening tone: "Say, were you by any chance one of those Nazi concentration camp guards?" They left no doubt that they were ready to rough him up. "Twenty-five years ago," my German friend remarked, "the boys in this village would have asked him whether he was a Nazi, and given him a beating if he denied it."

Young Germans have shown by moving deeds what they think of the Nazi past. Since 1958, a group of Protestant youngsters have been active in their *Aktion Suehnezeichen*, or Action under the Sign of Expiation. They devote themselves to helping all peoples who once suffered at Nazi hands. So far, they have built a recreation centre in Holland, and have done some construction work for the Home-Missionary Society of Borkenes. Their most ambitious project is to send several groups of German boys to Israel for a year to work as volunteers in the most barren Israeli parts as unpaid farmhands of goodwill.

Last August, hoodlums toppled 12 tombstones in the Jewish cemetery of Rheda. In response, more than 100 local girls and boys set out "to make good for this disgrace," and restored the cemetery. In Borghorst, the children resolved to volunteer as the guardians and gardeners of the Jewish cemetery, "as a token of atonement for the guilt of the past." When vandals desecrated the Jewish cemetery of Dinslaken, the teen-agers of that Rhur mining town went there after hours to clean up the grave sites and lay out flower-balls. One high-school class in Muenster spent its evenings making ten musical instruments which it sent to orphan homes in Israeli as a present.

After Hitler's fall, even the most optimistic experts in the occupation of Germany did not dare hope for full reform of "Hitler's children." "It will take much more than one generation to remove the poison of Nazi indoctrination," a respected educator in Munich warned me at the time.

Yet today it is this new generation—many of them Nazi-educated, others trained by parents and teachers who had believed in Nazism—who are now showing unmistakable signs of opposition to Hitler's teachings. How did this profound change come about?

In the first ten postwar years, the pessimist-experts seemed right. But then the young people, witnessing democracy at work, have enjoyed the fruits of political and industrial freedom. Even more important, over the past three years a sequence of remarkable events decisively helped to revolutionize young Germans in this new, healthy spirit. It all began in 1957 when the Ministers of Justice of the ten West German states decided, at the urging of a gradually rising tide of public opinion led by newspaper editors, to make a clean and speedy sweep of Nazis who had committed crimes against their fellow-men.

Many had not yet been brought to justice because they had gone "under-

alleged crimes. But now they watched the trials of men such as "Iron Gustav" Sorge and "Pistol Willy" Schubert, two chief jailers of Sachsenhausen concentration camp. On the basis of testimony by 150 witnesses, the court established beyond doubt that Sorge had murdered 67 prisoners and instigated the murder of 20 others; Schubert had killed 46, and ordered the killing of 8 more unfortunates. One of their victims was an elderly, widely-respected physician, a close friend of Konrad Adenauer. Survivors reported in gory detail the tortures inflicted on this modest martyr.

Some of these defendants might have succeeded in evading justice forever if the German authorities had not pursued them in a dogged manhunt. Soon to be tried is Dr. Werner Heyde, who played a major role in Hitler's program of exterminating the mentally sick patients of South German state hospitals. Charged with killing thousands, he escaped from



"Down with race hatred" is slogan bannered by youthful Berlin demonstrators.

ground" under assumed names, or because it took a long time to gather all the evidence, or because they had only now been released from Russian or Allied prisons. But according to German statutes of limitation, unless the criminals of the Nazi Reich faced their judges within the next few years, they could not be prosecuted. So the legal heads of Germany set up a central authority with the imposing name of "Office for Preparation and Coordination for Prosecutions of War-time and Concentration Camp Crimes."

"There are murderers among us!" became the slogan of this movement. Since 1958, West German courts have been trying case after case. What they brought to light deeply stirred the conscience of Germans, mainly young Germans who before had never known the extent of the

jail in 1947 before the Allies could try him. For four years he remained in hiding, and then established himself in the North German town of Flensburg as a general practitioner under the assumed name of Fritz Sawade. In November of last year the pursuers closed in on him and he had to give himself up to the police.

Others long safe have been similarly tracked down. Recently, one Christian Mohr, a former Secret State Police chief at Darmstadt, was arrested after 12 years in hiding and made to face trial. So was Karl Chmielewski, a 56-year-old former S.S. captain who was in charge of Mauthausen extermination camp. He adopted another name very successfully after the war. Only when he was arrested for fraud under this new alias was his identity revealed. The German prosecutor charged



*"There are murderers among us". Nazi crimes stir the conscience of the young.*

him with torturing and killing more than 1000 captives from many nations, but to shorten the trial he was prosecuted only for 175 murders.

By the end of 1959 some 200 trials had been held and 200 more are scheduled for this year.

These criminal courtrooms became the classrooms of young Germans. The defendants themselves were their instructors in the story of Nazi atrocities. I was present at some sessions of these trials; the visitors benches were crowded by youngsters who watched in horror at the revolting disclosures. In contrast to postwar "trials of war criminals" which the Allies held and which many Germans tended to disregard as victors' justice, nobody doubted the new revelations. Now German judges were trying their own countrymen with scrupulous fairness according to German law.

It was the voice of one victim which roused the hearts of young Germans most deeply, and which had the most powerful impact on their minds. The voice belonged to Anne Frank, a German-Jewish girl who has been dead for 15 years. Since 1958 I have met few youngsters in Germany who did not know of the diary she wrote as a 13-year-old child, when she hid with her parents for more than a year in an attic. The Nazis finally uncovered the little group and Anne perished from starvation in the Belsen-Bergen concentration camp. Only her diary survived. When it was first published in Germany after the war, it was scarcely noticed. Fewer than 5,000 copies were bought in five years.

Only in the most recent past did the new young generation discover Anne Frank. And now they listened to her lively voice with unprecedented compassion. Her diary became the best-selling book of present-time Germany; almost a million copies were sold in the last three years. The drama based on it has been played in Germany more often, and on more stages, than any other play. Close to two million people saw it performed in 122 legitimate theatres of West Germany. In the eyes of young Germans who had never before met a member of the Jewish faith, Anne Frank became the contemporary heroine.

In November 1958, a Hamburg University student visited her unmarked grave and found it in a sorry state of neglect. He reported to his friends, and several Sundays later, 2000 Hamburg youngsters traveled by bus, bicycle and foot to the former concentration camp site to place flowers on her grave. "We must keep alive and honor the memory of this martyr of our history," a participant told me on the bus ride back. In 1959, the number of young people who joined in this pilgrimage had grown to 8000.

Other former concentration camps are visited by young pilgrims. Last November, several hundred went to Dachau, one of Hitler's first and deadliest camps, to deposit wreaths with the legend: "In mourning and shame." An elderly Munich priest remarked: "Anne Frank's message of love is taking the place of Adolf Hitler's message of destruction."

When the children learn about the Nazi terrorists and their victims, almost invari-

ably they ask their parents and teachers. "How could all this have happened in our country?" Next comes their searching question: "What did you do in the Nazi years?" These questions have initiated a further great step on the young Germans' road toward rehabilitation. Many grown-ups had preferred to keep them in the dark about the past. But in the last years, leading German educators came to discover the danger of this ignorance and misinformation among the young; lack of knowledge might make them unwittingly accept some Nazi legends and lies.

Today young Germans are demanding that they be taught all about the Nazi chapter of their history. Last summer, the Executive Council of the League of Protestant Students in West Germany published an appeal "not to conceal what happened in the past. Only by being fully informed can the youth of our nation be protected from being misled again."

Their appeal is being answered. All the state Ministers of Education in West Germany have decreed that history teachers must shed ample light on Germany's darkest period. In West Berlin, tapes of Anne Frank's diary as well as of Hitler's speeches now are used as classroom material. New textbooks which adequately cover the swastika era are being prepared and the teachers are instructed to devote sufficient time to this part of the curriculum. Interior Minister Gerhard Schroeder has said that the government plans to form a commission of German historians, political scientists, teachers and theologians to advise on educating German youth about the Nazi regime.

What has completed the new cast of young German minds in a mould of freedom, however, has been the dictatorship and persecutions which they themselves have kept witnessing in the Soviet-ruled third of their own country. As young Germans see it, the fellow-Germans who continue to flee from East to West Germany—143,917 last year—bear living proof of the totalitarian evil. Many East-German refugees tell of the threats and tortures of former Nazis who continue their trade under the Communist banners of East Germany. Nazis and Communists, one German boy told me, "are identical twins who wear shirts of different colors."

After Carlo Schmid, Vice-President of the West German parliament, decried the recent neo-Nazi outrages, he added: "Yet perhaps they serve a good purpose, for sometimes the sleeping hounds of hell must be awakened to remind us with their barks how close we are to damnation."

Apparently the barks have been heard by young Germans and serve the good purpose. While they pay freedom's price of vigilance, the past has little chance to return. German youth has learned its lesson.



# Canada's Forest Policies Need Reform

by Robson Black

ACCORDING TO THE PROPHECIES of many a spellbinder of the early 1900's, Canada's "forest heritage" one fine day would be laid low to make room for countless homesteads. Somehow, in 1960, we find ourselves faced with a precisely opposite progression. Farms and farmers are diminishing in number while forests expand their boundaries. Despite this heretical readjustment, Canada's population climbs to new wealth and security, wage-earners multiply, and food production outruns our ability to consume.

The fortune-tellers who once spelled out Canada's destiny appraised the nation's timberlands as a diminishing and expendable asset in the balance sheets of the future. They did not foresee that a perishable resource can do something better than to perish; it can add and multiply.

The most dramatic proof that Canada has emerged from forest exploitation to "resource management" is the decision of the pulp and paper industry to double production by 1980. Such doubling entails an extraction of an additional 15 million cords of wood annually, more than twice as much as is now required. To attain that level of raw material will impose a systematic harvesting of the increment of tree growth without impairing the total "capital stock". This may seem a curious sequel to early tales of Canadian sawmills "pursuing" the forest from township to township in an ever-

widening swath of spoliation. Unfortunately, it is from such storied accounts that so many Canadians rate their woodlands as a fugitive possession.

How shall we weigh the effect upon Canada's economy of a twenty-year advance of the pulp and paper industry to twice its present dimension?

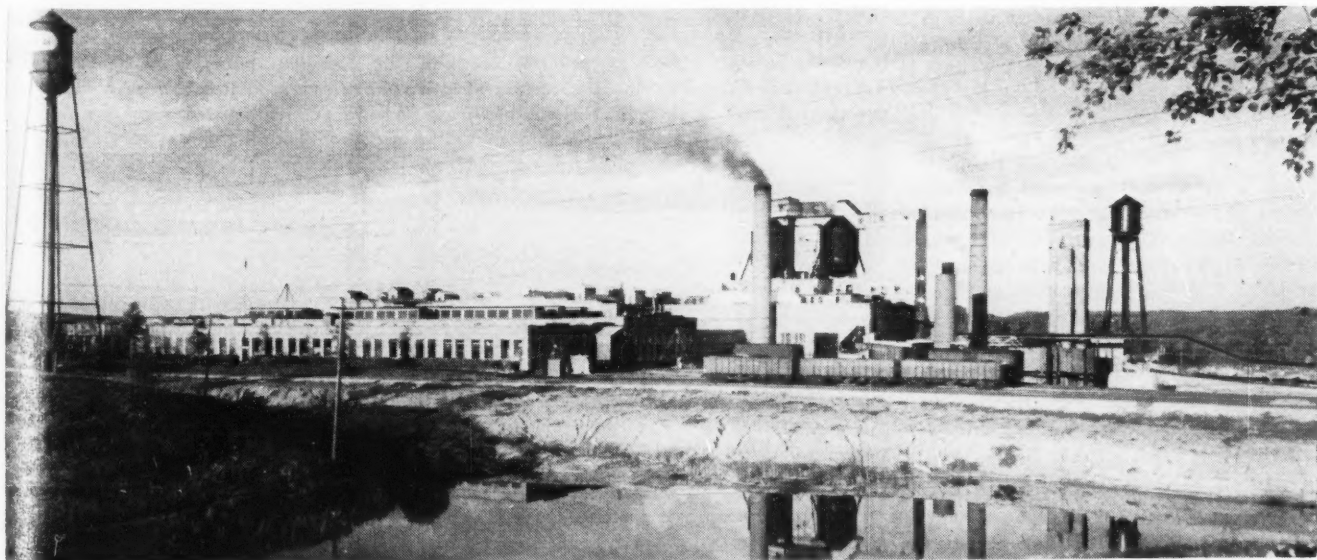
As of 1960, it is the country's largest repository of invested capital—in excess of two billion dollars. In the mills, woods, and auxiliary services, 80,000 pulp and paper people are permanently employed, with close to 245,000 seasonal workers cutting and moving the pulpwood harvest. Wage payments annually reach \$510 million, with \$250 million for transportation, \$265 million for supplies and electricity, and \$100 million for purchases of pulpwood. Of wage payments, about 60% goes to mill workers and the remainder to woods workers.

Our Canadian output of pulp and paper, valued at \$1.4 billion, exceeds in value the total annual production of wheat and all other grains combined. It is worth twice as much as all forms of metal mining and contributes more than \$1 billion a year to the nation's export trade.

No other industry is so suited to Canada's natural advantages of great forests, abundant water and power supplies, in the utilization of which pulp and paper manufacture has made its own way without subsidies, price floors, guarantees or other forms of public assistance.

Merely to list the impressive current advantages accruing from the pulp and paper industry and double the figures as applicable to 1980 leaves out of account a number of unpredictable factors likely to modify our totals. We do know, however, that the expansion, as planned, will call for \$4 billion of new investment in new mills, power facilities and other appurtenances, and will involve an increase of 20,000 permanent workers and from 100,000 to 150,000 seasonal workers.

Canada's leadership in the making of pulp and paper is founded upon a geographical combination of bountiful forest supplies, ample resources of water and water-power, and ready access to the markets of the U.S.A. and countries overseas. Back in 1871, a few Canadian paper-making units turned out 10,000 tons, mostly of "book and writing" paper grades. Eighty-nine years later, 1959, the industry's ganglia of mills, located in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, produced ten and a half million tons of all cellulose products and, in so doing, shipped 82% of newsprint to the United States, with 11% going to 65 other countries, and 7% to cover Canadian consumption. Three-quarters of the pages of the American daily and weekly press is printed on Canadian-made paper and, according to estimates, the U.S.A. may require a 62% increase in supply 20 years hence to sustain an added 31 million of newspaper circulation.



Giant paper-making mills like Abitibi bear 60% of pulp-paper annual wage bill amounting to a whopping \$510 million.

In assuming that world demand for Canadian pulp and paper products will suffer no abatement and will, in fact, maintain its rate of increase, we find corroboration by comparing various per capita national incomes with the amount of newsprint consumed. In countries where the income per capita is as low as \$50, the use of newsprint averages about an eighth of a pound. Where the income figure reaches \$1,450, consumption reaches nearly 75 pounds.

Over much of the world, the \$50 level of earning power is fast disappearing. A sudden eruption of nationalism impels the governments of China, India and a score of new political societies to ambitious experiments in education. To give them effect, new school systems reach out to illiterate millions, newspapers multiply and prosper, and in all of these processes a paper sheet must carry the printed word. What speculative limit may one set for the schoolbook needs of India, China, or Africa when even the most elementary teaching program nears its full tide? None of these lands now possesses forest resources of the type or quantity that would justify modern paper-making plants. They must look to Canada, the Soviet Union, or Scandinavia for a long time to come to satisfy the first requirements of their educational adventure.

Few observers of world politics seem aware of the appalling maldistribution of those natural resources essential to an emerging society. More than half the people of the two hemispheres are crowded into sections of the planet desolated of their heritage of forests, soils, and waters. This was no whim of a niggardly Providence, for the Middle East and, indeed, most of Asia, Italy, Greece and Spain were once rich in woodlands, arable lands, and abundant waters. Their centuries of accelerating decline in such assets were largely self-induced. China, for example, once well-endowed with woodlands, is unable to give a family more than one pound of wood a week with which to build and heat a home and cook food.

Despite the fables of our "inexhaustible heritage", some may question Canada's capacity to produce, year after year, twice as many pulpwood logs as we ever did before. Memories still react to F. J. D. Barnjum's "timber famine" propaganda of about 20 years ago and even the best informed among us may be prejudiced by the earlier malpractices of a considerable sector of forest industry.

From Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast are 182,840 square miles of forest lands under lease for pulpwood production, plus another 18,000 square miles privately owned. This, it should be noted, amounts to less than one-third of Canada's pulpwood resources. On a conservative estimate, the annual growth, or in-

crement, should average at least two-tenths of a cord per acre, thereby providing 25,600,000 cords to fully cover the industry's future requirements as presently projected.

To extract that volume of raw material and to sustain it in unfailing rotations pre-supposes that pulpwood logging will be directed by a system of "forest management" giving full play to the arts of forest culture. To the layman, deriving his impressions from the lumbering era of "Cut out and get out", it may not be evident that the true value of a timber stand consists not in the collection of trees visible on a given acre but on the capacity of the acre to grow a succession of new forests. In many areas of Canada today, this principle of continuous rejuvenation applies, even as it has for centuries to the woodland domain of Germany, France, and Scandinavia. Given such a geographically vast territory as 200,000 square miles of pulpwood lands, with each mile dedicated to permanent production of "wood crops", Canada's pulp and paper industry has no cause to question the amplitude of its raw material supply.

Obviously, the industry is not in a self-contained position to write its own marching orders and pursue them without let or hindrance. As tenant of Crown timberlands, a paper company is subject to provincial government regulations and practices which, unfortunately, were designed for an era of forest exploitation and ill-adapted to a new regime which both governments and industry must accept.

Legislation and tax structures now encircling forest industry offer little encouragement to those seeking to practice constructive management on their timberlands. They effectively erase whatever rewards an operator might expect from paying conservation costs on a public-owned estate. New forest regulations must be drafted, the tenure of licensed woodlands made secure and, in general, the long-outmoded concepts of government partnership with forest industry will have to be re-stated in enlightened terms. Lacking a prompt and liberal re-orientation on the part of the government landlord, the industrial tenant will be in no position to contribute his full quota to national advancement.

The pulp and paper industry also faces a hazard of Federal political policy that may constrict its competitive position in world trade. To what degree should Canada's economic program be shaped by the needs of her primary natural resources industries? Should protective tariffs and other restraints on imports seek to proliferate secondary enterprises, thereby raising production costs for the export industries and reducing the power of foreign markets to buy Canadian products?

While it is recognized that secondary industries are essential to create a varied industrial complex, the fact remains that the hard core of Canada's prosperity always has derived from our primary enterprises. During four decades, the pattern of our export shows between 85% and 87% in value has been made up of grains, fish, lumber, pulp and paper, minerals and other primary products. Presumably, these have been the materials the customers wanted and that Canada could provide to most advantage.

Sweden offers a useful example of a northern nation which, in 75 years, has evolved from an agricultural to a vigorous industrial economy largely by capitalizing upon her natural wealth of iron ore, timber, and water powers. Upon these possessions, Sweden relies for the maintenance of a thriving domestic economy and an export trade penetrating almost every country in the world. The full weight of national planning is given to sustaining *primary* industries.

Swedish public policy and advanced technical skills have succeeded in keeping the country's timberlands matched to the needs of 190 pulp or paper mills and 4,000 sawmills. Quite true, secondary industries also have multiplied and greatly prospered but without artificial stimulation. The Swedish government has adhered to a tariff protection scale never higher than nine per cent, the lowest in the world except for Denmark. The national policy of minimum tariffs is, in effect, an ultimatum to secondary industry to "keep on its toes", to compete for domestic and export trade through maximum technical efficiency in manufacturing processes and vigorous pursuit of home and foreign buyers.

One impressive result of this rigid economic principle is that a wide range of domestic manufactures—motor cars, bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, shipbuilding, electrical equipment, telephone installations—commands a lion's share of the Swedish market and a generous volume of overseas orders.

Whether Canadians are ready to accept a massive industrial expansion in their pulp and paper industry as meriting an imaginative re-appraisal of various public policies, only time will tell. Canada must export to stay alive and the foreign buyer is the one to decide what he wants us to send him. A growing world-wide self-sufficiency in foods, minerals, and general manufactures, now confounding some of Canada's foreign markets, cannot fail to cause misgivings as to future sales abroad.

It is well to decide what Canadian product is most durably founded upon an ascending international demand and is best prepared to bring increase and enrichment to the Canadian people and new security to the nation's most vital natural resource. We must turn to our pulp and paper industry for the answer.



# Africa: The Wind of Change Is Rising

by Clyde Sanger

WHEN MR. MACMILLAN recently suggested to the South African Parliament at Cape Town that "the wind of change is blowing through the continent" of Africa, he was not playing the part of a prophet making a long-range forecast. He was merely recognizing a fact which should have been very evident for some time.

For while Mr. Macmillan was polishing his well-considered speech, the men who believe themselves primarily responsible for this wind of change [300 leaders from 31 African countries] were meeting at the other end of the continent. To a white observer, the second All-African Peoples Conference, held at Tunis, was a deeply impressive occasion. But the tempestuous nature of many speeches, denouncing imperialism and colonialism, was only one aspect of the conference.

Joshua Nkomo, the nationalist leader from Southern Rhodesia, said, "never before in the history of the human race have representatives from an entire continent met together to combine against oppression and plan for the future of their continent". But while the speeches in plenary session may have been uniformly fiery and full of destructive attacks on colonialism, the three committees, which twice worked until nearly dawn, produced a long list of businesslike resolutions and suggestions for self-help action by which independent Africa may raise herself to the stature of an equal with other continents.

In this respect, the Tunis Conference was far more impressive than its forerunner, the first All-African Peoples Conference held at Accra in December 1958. About the Accra Conference three things

only were really memorable, when seen in the perspective of months. First, that it had taken place at all and had made Accra a focus for the independence movement by establishing there a permanent (if not very efficient) secretariat of the conference. Second, that the conference had rejected the arguments of the militant Algerian-Egyptian bloc and had voted for a policy of "non-violent revolution" on the Gandhi pattern. And third, that the conference was a considerable factor in stimulating African political resistance in the Congo and Nyasaland which (despite the conference's emphasis on non-violence) ended in riots, the deaths of many demonstrators and finally the sudden granting of independence for the Congo next June, an event which cheered the Tunis delegates most of all.

The atmosphere at the Tunis Conference was very different from that at Accra. The big names were absent: neither Dr. Nkrumah nor President Sekou Touré of Guinea came; Tom Mboya was busy negotiating in London; Dr. Banda was pacing a Southern Rhodesian jail. But the top African leaders, when thrown together, tend to behave like prima donnas, and there was probably more harmony because of their absence.

Again—a not unimportant point—the chaos of languages, from which the Accra Conference suffered, was avoided by an efficient system of simultaneous translation into French and English through headphones. (Even so, the division of thought between French-speaking and English-speaking Africans was as fascinating and pronounced as ever: the former making theoretical, high-flown speeches

and the latter offering pragmatic contributions.)

But the important difference was that the whole spirit of the conference was more militant than at Accra. Speaker after speaker addressed his audience as "fellow freedom-fighters", and several times the assembly was asked to stand in silence for "those martyrs who have fallen in the struggle", whether in Algeria, the Cameroons, the Congo or Nyasaland. President Habib Bourguiba of Tunis, who spent five years in French jails, set this note of militancy in his inaugural speech; while allowing that he personally favored peaceful means, he declared that all routes to independence were "equally valuable . . . and equally respectable."

The conference passed a resolution recommending African states to "neglect no means of cooperation in the interests of all the peoples of Africa", and calling for the rapid creation of an organization which would coordinate the efforts of all independent African countries in the struggle against colonialism. This was interpreted as offering a blank cheque to those who favored violence, and as going much further than the Accra pledge of support to "those who, in order to meet the violent means by which they are subjected and exploited, are obliged to retaliate."

The reason for this new militancy was obvious. Meeting less than 100 miles from the Algerian frontier at a time when the French "ultras" were defying President de Gaulle from behind their Algiers barricades, the conference found itself naturally adopting the methods of resistance used by the Algerian FLN nationalists. The FLN delegate won two standing ovations when he called for a brigade of volunteer freedom fighters, for universal recognition of his provisional government, and for an appeal to the United Nations to impose peace and recognize Algerian independence.

A fraternal message to the conference signed by the two American presidential hopefuls, Senators Humphrey and Kennedy, was thought significant in its reference to Algeria. Having noted that "the colonial walls are tumbling all over the continent", the Senators joined with 85 other prominent American liberals in saying: "These great events impel the remainder of the African continent, from the peoples of Algeria to those of the Union and Mozambique, to race toward freedom. As American citizens mindful of our heritage, aware of the gap between ideal and practice in our own society, we

*Delegates Habib Bourguiba and Kojo Botsio struck militant note at Tunis.*



pledge our help to you." Does this mean, delegates asked, that a President Humphrey or a President Kennedy would stop all military and economic aid to France until independence was given to Algerians?

Anger over the "criminal obstinacy" of the French in persisting with their Sahara nuclear test was another cause for militancy. A crowd of 100,000 packed the great open space where a French fort had once stood in the Casbah of Tunis, and acclaimed President Bourguiba when he denounced the French plans to explode the bomb. The Rev. Michael Scott, who had been twice arrested by French police when trying to enter the Sahara to protest against the bomb, arrived in Tunis hoping to borrow a plane from which volunteers would parachute onto the bomb site. He brought reports of the growing fury of people in northern Nigeria and Ghana which, he feared, might erupt in violence against the French.

Of even wider concern among delegates was the suspicion that the old colonial powers had not abandoned their desire to dominate Africa, but had merely altered their strategy, substituting economic domination for political control. Some speakers, like Ghana's Minister for Economic Planning, Kojo Botsio, saw this as an "international conspiracy"; others, like the Nigerian leaders Chief Enaharo and Mallan Aminu Kano, thought it was the sequel to colonialism rather than a new policy deliberately devised by the colonial powers. But all combined to denounce this "neo-colonialism" and to give much thought to what became recognized as a task more difficult than winning political freedom—that of achieving economic independence. Many Canadians, viewing the heavy American financial investments in their own country, may have sympathy with Africans in this matter.

Among all the suggestions to combat "neo-colonialism", no delegate proposed such drastic measures as the expropriation, for example, of the great mining companies which produce most of the wealth of the Congo and the Rhodesias. Instead, they discussed whether it was practical to establish an African bank which could channel all foreign investment to countries approved by the bank, in order to remove the political strings which such economic aid might otherwise trail.

They decided that this was probably impractical, and instead resolved to set up an African investment bank to promote development projects with their own funds; and they privately hoped that more foreign investments could be channelled to them through such United Nations agencies as the World Bank, rather than directly from foreign countries. They also recommended developing the cooperative system throughout Africa, promoting industrialization and agrarian reform, and removing customs barriers and liberalizing



Angry crowd gathered in Tunis to protest French nuclear test in Sahara.

commercial exchanges in hopes of establishing an African common market in due course.

There was a difference of opinion between those who argued for African unity to be forged by successive stages and those who, like the delegates of Ghana and Guinea, spoke out for the more spectacular immediate political union of African states. But the failure of the "organic union" of Ghana and Guinea to show any appreciable results after a year of trial made others sceptical about the chances of a United States of Africa for years to come. President Bourguiba said flatly that it would result in chaos, unless leaders first had practice in administering their own small countries.

So Ghana-Guinea leaders, who sincerely believe that large political mergers are the way to combat the "Balkanization" of Africa and the consequent economic dependence of small countries on a foreign firm (as Liberia is dependent on the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company) had to yield to others who wished to promote unity gradually through such methods as the exchange of teachers, doctors and sporting teams, and the setting up of an African transport company to improve communications and stop Africa "being merely an appendage of Europe".

A point in lengthy dispute was whether African trades unions should be affiliated to international organizations. Again the Ghana-Guinea group argued that affiliation with the ICFTU inhibited African unions in their anti-colonial role, that affiliation was in fact a form of "neo-colonialism". They proposed a Pan-African Federation of Trades Unions, free of all outside ties. Other speakers, notably from Tom Mboya's Kenya Federation of Labor, asserted that the ICFTU link was wholly beneficial, and that Africa must not cut herself off from international responsibilities. The threatened split was patched up with everyone agreeing to form a Pan-African Federation in May, and to shelve the question of outside affiliations until then.

There was some criticism of the conference's permanent secretariat, mainly from Nigerians, who dislike the Ghana-Guinea predominance. But they were not speaking from a position of strength.

Despite the fact that Nigeria comprises one-seventh of Africa's total population and possesses leaders of outstanding ability, the conservative federal government of Nigeria has never sent delegates to the conference, where it has only been represented by politicians from the opposition parties. In the absence of a strong lead from Nigeria, therefore, the effective control of the permanent secretariat remained at Accra, with Guinea's Minister in Ghana (Abdoulaye Diallo) reconfirmed as secretary-general.

Nevertheless, the increase of the steering committee to 22 members spread influence more widely than before, particularly among delegates from Central and Southern Africa. It was also resolved to hold regular meetings of regional committees, a recognition of the fact that, despite all the rostrum talk of solidarity and unity, many problems varied in different parts of Africa.

No-one, reading some of the extremist and demagogic speeches made at the Tunis conference, should be deceived into thinking that it was all bluster of slogan-orators. They were not just malevolent cherubs puffing at the corners of the map of Africa; they included practical planners who may, before 1970, alter out of all recognition that map which was so arbitrarily drawn by the colonial powers seventy years ago. They are determined not to be considered as merely apprentice governments, but to earn and win equal status with other continents.

The Chinese and Russian observers left Tunis as impressed as the western observers were by the African resolve not to be deeply beholden to any large power outside the continent. (Instead, the conference displayed an abiding respect for, and trust in, the United Nations Organization.)

The form of the new, independent Africa is still far from clear; all the resolutions so hopefully passed at Tunis have now to be put into practice if the delegates are to win the world's respect. But they have now set themselves a target and a practical challenge. The Tunis Conference was an important stage (perhaps the most important so far) in the reshaping of Africa.



# How Canada Wastes Its Woman-Power

by Marguerite Ritchie and Mollie Gillen

*"We still put nearly 50 percent of our intellectual potential into vocational retirement . . . almost immediately after we quite properly have invested untold hours and dollars into its preparation. I refer, of course, to the capacity and talents of American women."*

THE SPEAKER WAS an American, Dr. Franklin Murphy, Chancellor of the University of Kansas. The audience was the American Association of University Women. But the problem is one facing practically every country in the Western world. And Canada is among the offenders. Early in February of this year, Dr. J. Ansell Anderson, a prominent Canadian recently returned from a visit to Russia, bluntly told another association of University Women in Winnipeg that even in Siberia, Russia doesn't waste most of its female brainpower as Canada does. [See box, page 19].

The Canadian record is particularly bad. Despite the individual cases of achievement which receive publicity, the fact remains that women have only a token representation in fields where public prestige or high monetary returns indicate that the positions are important. It is forty years since women won the federal vote, yet there are only three women members in the House of Commons out of a total of 265. Women members in provincial legislatures are equally scarce: 5 in Alberta, 2 in Saskatchewan, 2 in British Columbia, and one in Manitoba. Municipal governments, which deal at the civic level with matters affecting every housewife, only occasionally have women serving.

The situation surprises visitors from the newly independent countries of the East. One official from Indonesia summed it up. "I expected to see many women in your government. Where are they?"

Where are they, indeed? And where are they in other important areas of Canadian life? In the Universities, a few brilliant women such as Dr. Hilda Neatby of Saskatchewan, Dr. A. Vibert Douglas of Queen's, and Dr. Joyce Hemlow of McGill may be professors or even heads of departments, but no woman is president of any Canadian university. A fact-book entitled "Women At Work In Canada", issued in 1958 by the Federal Department of Labor, documents the shocking discovery that even today ". . . the great majority of professional women are in fields that have been traditionally considered 'suitable for women'."

We can, of course, point with pride to the fact that the proportion of women in

medicine in 1951 was double that of 1931, and that there were three times as many women lawyers in 1951 as twenty years earlier, but the cold facts in the Department of Labor publication show that they still comprise only 5 percent and 2 percent respectively of these two professions. The same publication produces figures to prove that in 1954 the traditional careers of nursing, teaching, household science, social work and librarianship accounted for over three-quarters of all women who completed professional or vocational courses at Canadian universities. It is still regarded as exceptional when a girl graduates in engineering. And women college graduates in Arts generally marry and retire into the home to do the housework that could have been done without an education.

The appalling failure of Western civilization to use the talents of educated women cannot be blamed on legal barriers, but probably on social pressures. The Department of Labor candidly points up the difficulties faced by a woman attempting to return to work after marriage. "If she wishes to remain at work outside her home, there are seldom adequate services available to enable her to do so . . ." And "duties connected with home and family generally fall most heavily on the wife (who is) likely to perform a dual role . . ." Organized society is still opposed to the idea of a

married woman making any substantial contribution to the world outside the four walls of a house. The major obstacle to developing the full talents of women in the West lies in our failure to change our stereotypes as to the roles of men and women.

A girl just out of law school telephones about a room, and is asked what she does for a living. The young lawyer replies: "I am a professional woman." Immediately an ancient stereotype rises up in the mind of the landlady on the other end of the telephone, and she replies: "I'll have no one of that type in my house!" (After a moment of thought, she adds: "Or at least, it will cost you more".) Such attitudes are not unusual, but they show our basic reaction towards an expression which, attached to a man, would be a mark of intellectual achievement.

Such differences run throughout our language, revealing the history of our culture. Think of the completely different meanings attached to such expressions as "man on the street" and "woman on the street"; "common man" and "common woman"; a man or a woman "with a reputation"; and a multitude of others.

Unfortunately, stereotypes of the probable roles of women and men are not being changed as rapidly as people would like to assume. Even parents genuinely interested in the welfare of their children often fail to realize how the world has

..... SINCE 1919, THE NUMBER OF FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES HAS QUADRUPLLED. MALE UNDERGRADUATES INCREASED 2½ TIMES

IN 1954  
OF EVERY 100 MALE GRADUATES

15 Majored in health & medicine  
10 Majored in education  
35 Majored in arts & letters  
12 Majored in applied science or engineering  
11 Majored in law or commerce  
1 Majored in social work  
9 Majored in natural science  
7 Majored in other fields



IN 1954  
OF EVERY 100 FEMALE GRADUATES

15 Majored in health & medicine  
19 Majored in education  
47 Majored in arts & letters  
0 Majored in applied science or engineering  
2 Majored in law or commerce  
4 Majored in social work  
4 Majored in natural science  
9 Majored in other fields



.....IN 1954 MOST WOMEN GRADUATES WERE IN ARTS AND LETTERS, EDUCATION OR NURSING.....

Proportion of women in graduate school is shrinking, is only 17% of total.

# WOMEN STILL PREDOMINATE...

... IN THE PROFESSIONS THAT HAVE  
ALWAYS BEEN TRADITIONALLY FEMININE

## TEACHERS



1931 = 78%  
1941 = 75%  
1951 = 72%

## NURSES



1931 = 100%  
1941 = 99%  
1951 = 97%

## LIBRARIANS



1931 = 80%  
1941 = 85%  
1951 = 87%

IN THE PAST 25 YEARS . . . . .

... INCREASING NUMBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED  
THEMSELVES IN PROFESSIONS THAT USED TO BE MAINLY  
MEN'S OR HAVE ENTERED ENTIRELY NEW FIELDS

## CHEMISTS AND METALLURGISTS



1931 = 4%  
1941 = 3%  
1951 = 10%

## LAWYERS AND NOTARIES



1931 = 1%  
1941 = 2%  
1951 = 2%

## PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS



1931 = 2%  
1941 = 3%  
1951 = 5%

## PROFESSORS AND COLLEGE PRESIDENTS



1931 = 8%  
1941 = 7%  
1951 = 15%

## ACTUARIES



1951 = 8%

## DRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS



1931 = 2%  
1941 = 3%  
1951 = 5%

## LABORATORY TECHNICIANS



1951 = 38%

## DIETICIANS



1951 = 100%

## STATISTICIANS



1951 = 17%

Percentages represent the proportion of women in the profession.

Source: Census of Canada 1951, Occupation and Industry Trends in Canada, 1901-1951, DBS.

just as most girls today will drive cars and, regardless of marriage, will find themselves with thirty-five years available for active work outside the home when their children no longer need them. To a greater extent than ever before, each child today needs to know something of the skills and interests formerly limited to the other sex. Yet even the exceptional parent desiring to provide this new breadth of knowledge and understanding will find it difficult to counteract the neighborhood influence that tends to push children into these same outmoded ways of life.

Some girls, regardless of childhood conditioning or blest with exceptional parents, retain an interest in areas not traditionally a "woman's field". For some of these girls, society's failure to change its stereotypes can be tragic. Take the case, for example, of the girl who from childhood has collected rocks and dreamed of geology. Persuaded by well-meaning advisors in one of our great Canadian universities to enter another course because there was "no future for women" in the one she wanted, she took their advice and became bitterly unhappy and bored. She is now, with the help of her parents, trying to straighten out a college course to bring her back into the field of her original interest.

Such cases could be documented in almost every area which offers women a new challenge. Girls who would like to be doctors may be persuaded to enter nursing. Girls interested in law or engineering are likely to encounter persuasion to abandon their first preference and choose another. A girl is frequently convinced by relatives, friends, or even college advisors, to take a course because it is thought to be more socially acceptable, although it is not quite what she really wanted. It often turns out to be infinitely less challenging to her.

Such advice is likely to divert those girls whose talents and interests direct them to a particular field, but whose experience is too limited to recognize the compensating satisfaction of a chosen occupation. It is little wonder that a recent panel of experts at a conference of the Ontario Federation of Women Teachers came to the conclusion that traditional ideas of what a woman should be and do (the stereotype) are the main reasons why women do not have the same chance as men to become leaders in our society.

Though individuals cling to outmoded ideas even where situations have changed, it is harder to understand the failure of business and industry to assume the lead in changing these concepts. No part of our way of life would be so drastically affected by Russian dominance as the various manifestations of Western private enterprise. Yet business and industry, whose munificent endowments and scholarship grants to Universities are intended to uncover scientific ability, have no posi-

*Traditional careers claim over 75% of women completing vocational courses.*

altered in their own lifetime. Parents are likely to attach an exaggerated importance to the toys with which their children play. Most still continue to limit the playtime activities of girls to such toys as dolls, doll's houses, and other symbolic means of developing socially acceptable attitudes to housekeeping.

Boys are still trained into the idea that an interest in "girls' toys" is almost shameful, and urged to concern them-

selves exclusively with toy cars, railroads, construction sets, chemistry equipment and other childhood variations of the role society expects them to assume. The average parent is overly concerned if a child of one sex shows an interest in toys which society traditionally assigns to the other.

Yet most boys will be fathers when they grow up, and will have to concern themselves with babies to some extent,



the program for changing folkways that discourage and kill the scientific potential of half the population.

Scientific genius does exist, despite the obstacles, among the feminine half of the population. One need only mention such persons as the eminent geologist Dr. Alice E. Wilson, first woman ever admitted to the Royal Society of Canada, whose work has been so important to the oil industry; Dr. Clara Fritz of the University of Western Ontario, whose research on fungus of the jackpine has meant millions of dollars to Canada; Elsie Gregory MacGill, the great consulting aeronautical engineer; and an impressive number of other names.

Such women as these are the rare ones who have overcome obstacles customarily imposed against women entering a life in the field of science. The surprising thing is that such women as these, and

### Meanwhile, In Russia

**Russian women are accepted as the equal of men in all professions and in government. On March 7th, for example, more than ten thousand women were awarded orders, medals, and the title of Heroine of Socialist Labor in recognition of their outstanding role in the development of the Soviet state. The awards, according to the Soviet news agency Tass, went to collective farmers, doctors, teachers, scientists, engineers and workers in the arts.**

the internationally famous Madame Curie, have indeed succeeded, in spite of the obstacles, in making their enormous contribution to human knowledge. The survival of free enterprise in the West may well depend upon the extent to which business and industry are prepared to take the lead in changing those folkways that still stand as a barrier to achievement by other women.

Business and industry have another indictment against them. They have not merely failed to help change the middle-class mentality that discourages and destroys ability, but many have fallen victim to the same mentality in their active, day-to-day operations. Restrictions are often imposed that have no relation to the job, but effectively destroy the possibility of women combining marriage and a career that has any real future. In addition, unless employers are exceptional, many look for executives only among their masculine employees.

Advertisements by banks conspicuously avoid any suggestion that a girl may expect promotion. They rely, instead, on high prestige to compensate for the low pay when seeking sufficient female help. By contrast, bank advertisements for males stress opportunities for promotion. One such advertisement even shows a picture

of a young man trying out the manager's chair for size. Except in fields where the employers are particularly advanced in their thinking, or the businesses are family-owned or self-operated, women still find difficulty in progressing past a certain point. Too often, business and industry continue to assume that the place for most women in offices is the other end of the dictaphone.

Our social attitudes are having damaging results even in fields where women might be expected to predominate. Department of Labor figures for 1958 note, for example, that so far as teachers are concerned, "women make up about 90 percent of the regular teaching staff, but 88 percent of the administrative principals are men". Where welfare work is concerned, the same document records that "... as in other kinds of work, salary levels in social work are higher for men than for women ..."

The booklet also notes the unbelievable fact that in 1954 "... scarcely 17 percent of the students in the graduate schools were women, a smaller proportion than in the twenties and thirties ...". Where opportunity to progress is limited, the incentive to further study is absent. The failure to use the abilities of the women in our population is becoming more acute just when the Western world has greatest need of them.

Can anything be done about this problem? Only by an attack at various levels, to encourage leadership qualities in girls who have the ability, and to stimulate the full development of scientific and other potential in girls who have the interest and capacity. Women's organizations concerned about the position in Canada are becoming increasingly aware of the serious situation, and are seeking ways of assisting in the change. The United Nations Non-governmental Organizations meeting at Geneva in June last year have also made a suggestion: that "text-book revision should be undertaken to eliminate stories such as those 'which tend to emphasize boys and men and ignore girls and women' ..."

So far as industry is concerned, it can take a closer look at its own practices in employment of women. It can also help finance research into the ramifications of the problem, and can assist in using the organs of mass communication to persuade average citizens to broaden their views. After all, industry and free enterprise will gain substantially if the unused talent in the other half of the population can be successfully tapped.

Can it be done? It will not be easy, but its success or failure may well determine the kind of world in which we shall live. As Dr. Franklin Murphy said: "We must understand that the insatiable demands for intellectual activity of the next half century cannot be satisfied by the male segment of the population alone."



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# Dust Still Flies in the Securities Racket

by R. M. Baiden

THE CHARGES AGAINST the Canadian securities industry which SATURDAY NIGHT raised in its Special Report of February 6 appear to be getting some of the desired results. The feel of change is in the air.

It would be rash, indeed, to think that all the deficiencies in the structure of the speculative securities industry which SATURDAY NIGHT outlined will be speedily remedied. But there are clear indications that the Ontario Government, for its part, now recognizes that the Toronto Stock Exchange is not all that it should be. It is probable that the rule of law will shortly replace the personal discretions which have so far characterized the Exchange. That is, the Exchange will become less of a private club and more of an organization answerable to the public.

This will be a significant gain for the investing public. Equally important will be the effect of such a change on the stature of the TSE in the eyes of foreign capital.

This is all to the good—as far as it goes. But it bears on just one of the five major deficiencies in stock market organization that SN criticized. Briefly, these five points are:

1. Stock exchanges, while masquerading as public institutions, behave as private clubs.

2. Provincial securities legislation, while generally adequate, should be replaced with federal legislation to ensure maximum effectiveness in preventing stock swindling and catching those who swindle.

3. Investors cannot still, in many cases, be sure whether the price they pay for a stock, bought through an exchange, results from the free play of supply and demand or from manipulation.

4. The position of brokers is ambiguous in that in some cases they act as both agents to the public and as principals in the deals they promote.

5. Organized international crime syndicates have operated and it is believed still do operate on Canadian securities markets.

In addition, SN noted that there is growing pressure among brokers to free promoters from some of the regulations recently imposed by the Toronto Stock Exchange. SN pointed out the dangers inherent in rampant speculation by a description of some of the highlights of the last such period. Finally, SN noted that stock market skulduggery is by no means confined to activity in issues listed on recognized stock exchanges.

On this last point it is interesting to

note that the 1959 Yearbook published by the Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges states: "Canada and the U.S. today are still confronted by eloquent, high-pressure, unscrupulous security salesmen offering worthless stocks to people who cannot afford to buy them. These men, armed with a glittering presence; paint a picture of future wealth to which millions of innocent investors have succumbed to their own ultimate sorrow. They are security racketeers extracting the hard-won savings of workers, widows and the aged. The statements which these men offer to their prospects are bound by no limitations save their imagination. They operate from fugitive headquarters. Thus, when the investor finally discovers that he has paid an extortionate price for an engraved certificate or any price for a worthless certificate, it is impossible to discover the salesman or the office, if any, from which the crooked salesmen operated."

To SN's knowledge, no one has said that any of the charges raised is false. But there has been a great deal of talking around the points instead of to them.

Following SN's Special Report, the matter of TSE operations has been brought up on the floor of the Ontario Legislature on at least three occasions. On the first such occasion, Attorney-General Roberts stated he would look into the subject and in due course a meeting of the Legal Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature was called on March 2nd. For this meeting the TSE prepared a brief "to describe the role played by the Exchange in the securities business in Ontario and in Canada."

No one could quarrel with what the brief states. The trouble is that the brief has very little to do with the charges raised against the exchange. The brief states that the exchange has tightened its rules in the last few years, that it has worked closely with the Ontario Securities Commission in some respects and that it now requires "full true and plain disclosure" concerning some listed issues. All this is entirely commendable, as SN pointed out in the Special Report.

But nowhere in the brief is reference made to the duality of the exchange setup in that it acts both as arbiter and interested party in the matters of listings, promotion and so on. Nowhere was there reference to the functions of brokers as both agents to the public and principals in deals they promote. Nowhere was there reference to the confusion that results from combining a primary and a sec-

ondary market on one trading floor.

The brief states that to do its job thoroughly "the Canadian mining industry is in constant need of new capital in amounts that transcend, pro rata, those of practically any other industry. In the sense of security issuance, Canada is a frontier country since a great portion of its stock issues are made in connection with the development of our natural resources."

The brief then goes on to show that in the last decade mine financing totaling \$548,444,560 has been raised through the facilities of the TSE. What the brief does not say, however, is how much of this money was actually spent on mining or how much it cost to raise this money. These are the real questions at issue. No one doubts the ability of TSE members to raise money. What has been questioned is the use to which the money is put and the cost to the investing and speculating public of raising that money.

Apart from the actual TSE brief to the Legal Bills Committee, three points of interest arose in the ensuing discussion.

C. P. Lailey, chairman of the Board of Governors and President of the TSE, acknowledged that "certain interests would like to go back to the roaring 20's". This, of course, is exactly what SN fears. It is encouraging to note that the TSE intends to resist this pressure.

The other two points, however, cannot elicit the feeling of encouragement with the exchange's attitude toward some of the shadier aspects of promotion. One case was where Lailey said the TSE intends to tighten short-selling rules, the implication being that this would work against excessive promotion. It is disquieting to note that revision of short selling regulations was listed as one of the means the TSE was expected to implement to encourage stock market speculation in a *Financial Post* article of December 14, 1959. There are sound reasons for thinking that the Toronto market needs more, not less, short-selling.

The remaining point involved the matter of share distribution. Here the TSE stated that no issue was accepted for filing unless there were one million shares issued and outstanding. This, again, is commendable as far as it goes. But it doesn't get to the heart of the matter. The important point is how many shareholders there are.

In summary, then, it is clear that a start is being made to eliminate some of the abuses of the present structure of the stock market. But it is also clear that much remains to be done.





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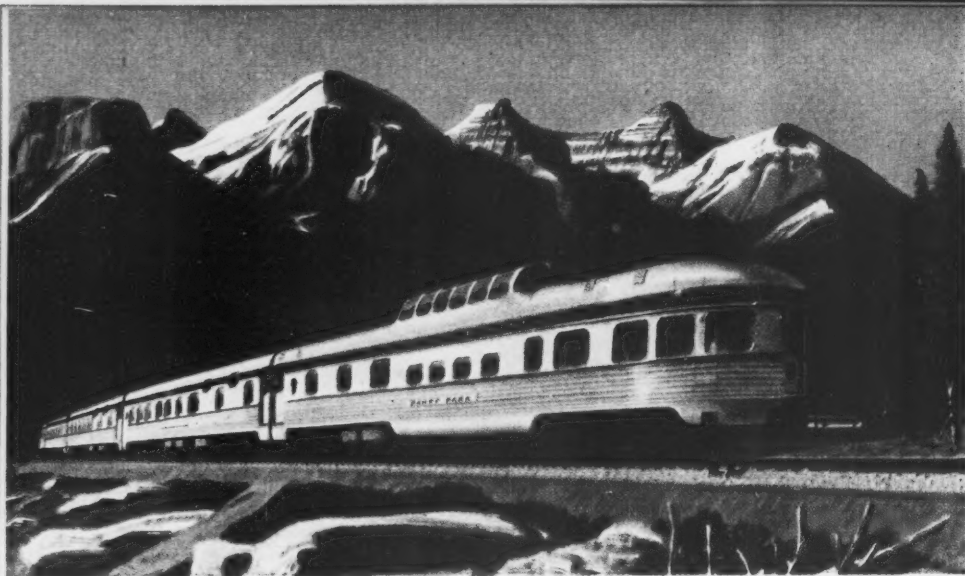
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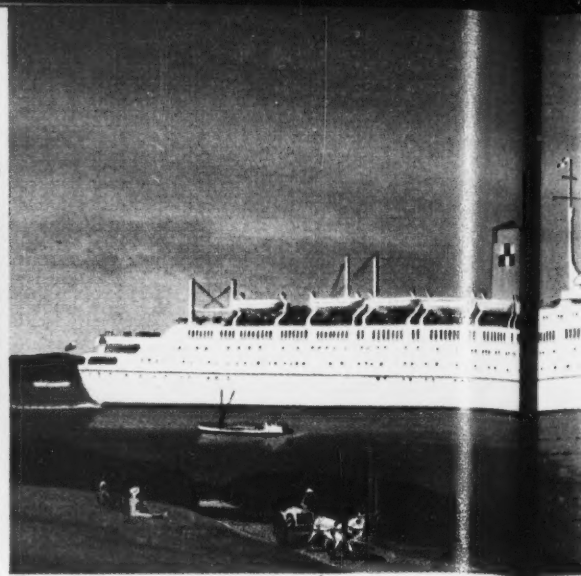
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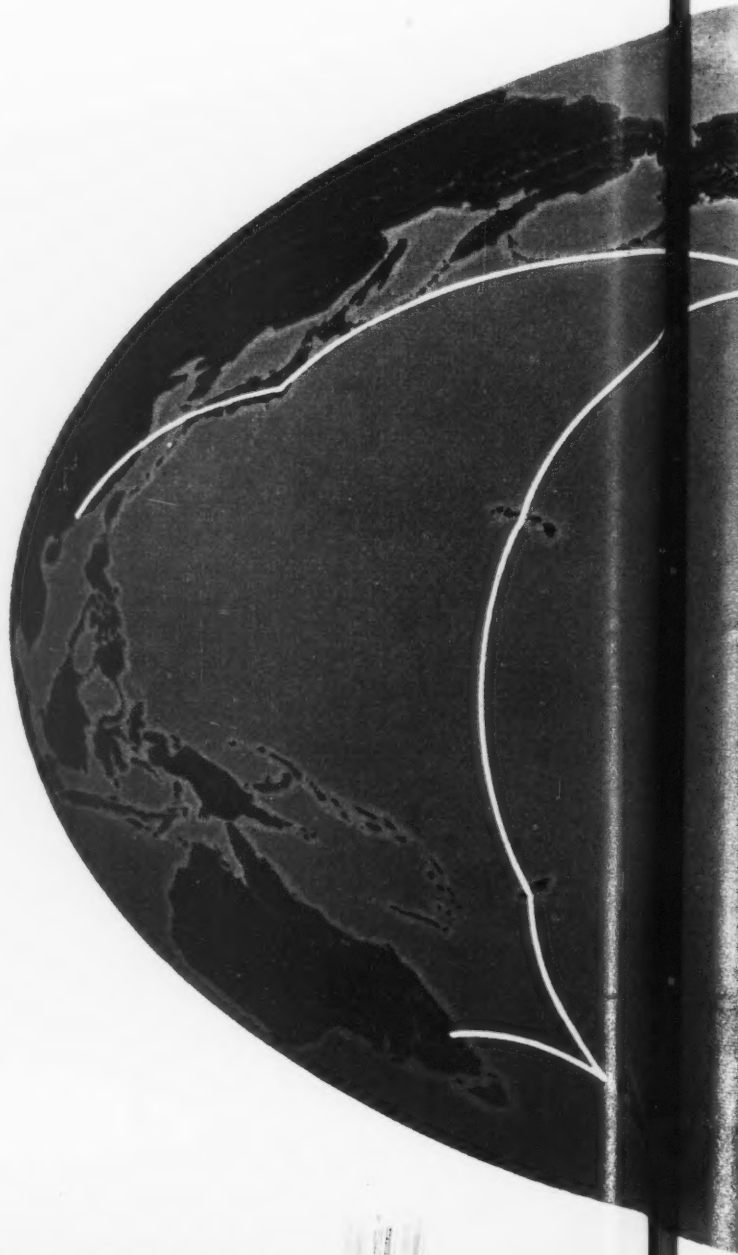
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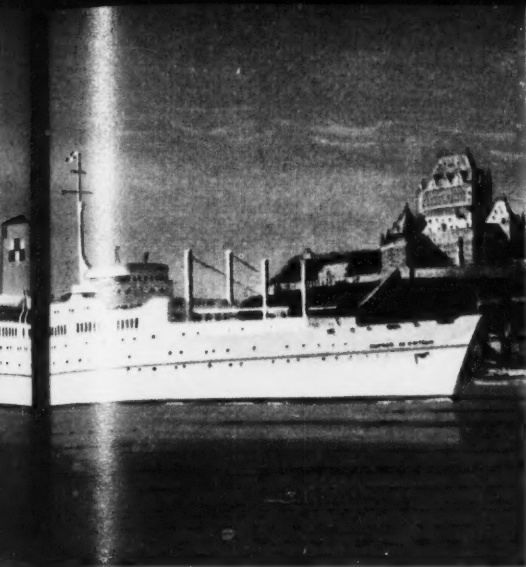
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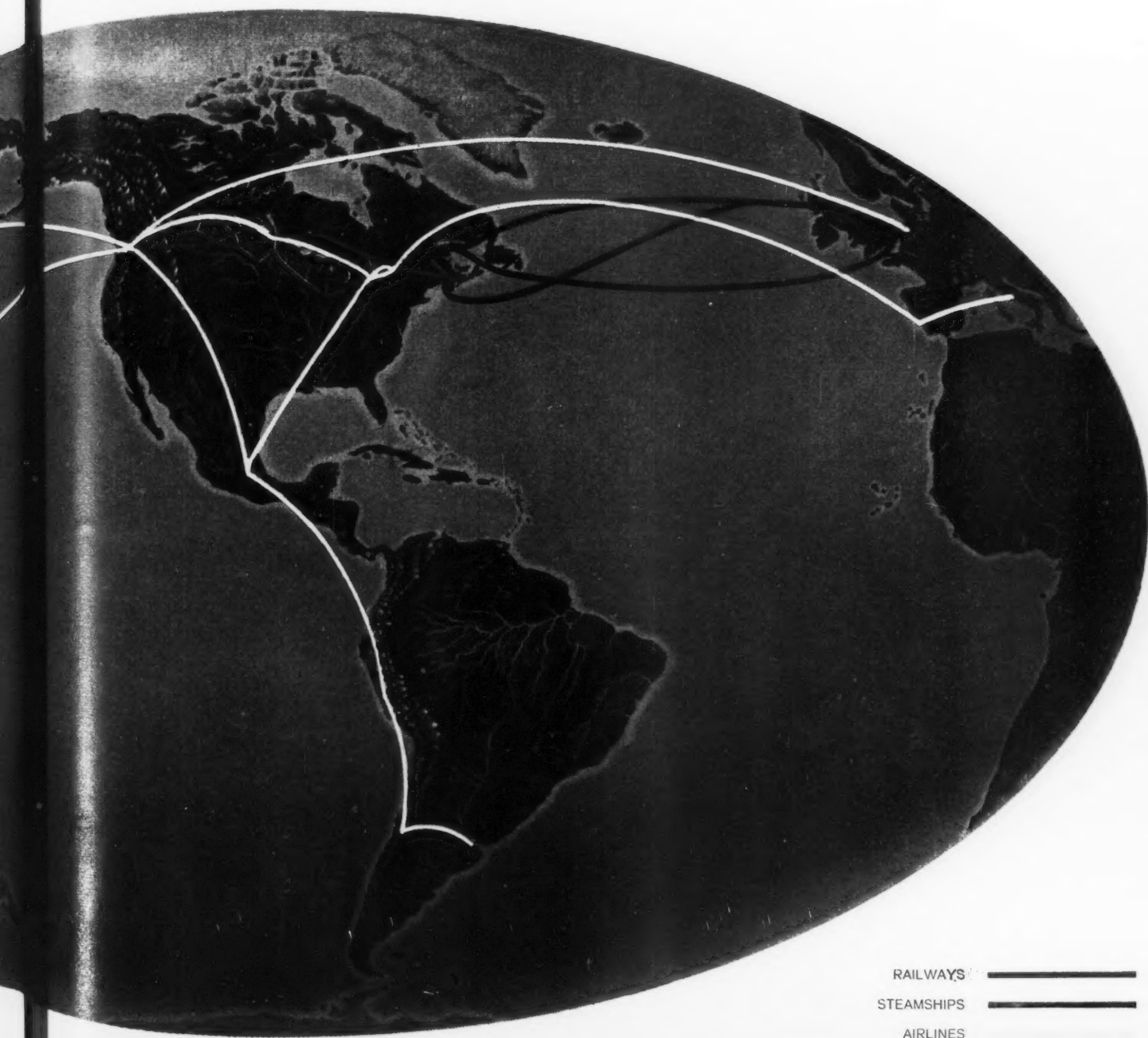






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## Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

# The Stubborn Facts About Unemployment

ONE OF THE MINOR tragedies of Parliamentary battles is that their most important aspects are quickly forgotten. Politics creates most of its clamor about trifles. People remember the points that don't matter and miss the points that do.

For example, if Canadians remember anything about the most recent debate on unemployment it will be that most of the squabbling was about figures. They will recall that the Opposition claims that nearly 900,000 persons were unemployed this winter while the government believes half a million were without work and looking for it.

This bickering masks the main malignancy of our economic life. It is the fact that our nation has within it a tumor that won't go away. It is a hard nub of persistent unemployment, a continuing surplus of labor in some parts of Canada. In good times and bad, it would appear, we have less than "full employment".

In the rare moments of enlightenment when it was not gazing at two sets of troublesome figures, like a snake before the beady eyes of a mongoose, the House of Commons saw clearly something it was loath to admit. What it saw was this: we only enjoy full employment in wartime. At other times, even relatively prosperous ones like the present, many of our people are either on relief or sipping at the weak brew provided by unemployment insurance benefits.

This might be bad enough by itself. But teamed with it is another unpalatable fact, admitted by politicians and economists in the sanctuary of their souls. We have not yet found a way to provide jobs for all without weakening the buying power of all. If we are to keep inflation in rein, it seems, we are unable to keep everyone at work.

To be fair to Labor Minister Michael Starr who bore the main brunt of the battle, the government is anxiously and eagerly seeking a way round this difficulty. If Starr had had his way the debate (which was built around an item in the supplementary estimates for 1959-60) would have provided sound suggestions for coming to grips with unemployment. The item in question was a vote of \$15 millions to cover the winter works program.

This program is a make-do, make-work

plan which gives some 40,000 Canadians an average of 45 days work during the hard, cold months. It is one of three measures the Tories brought in to help nibble away at the unemployment tumor. The others were more government money for housing and longer and bigger benefits for those out of work.

Starr wanted to get away from the figures. But Paul Martin who is, rightly, fighting the next election and may also be fighting for the leadership of the Liberal party, wanted to mount an attack that would be remembered. He wanted headlines and he wanted Canadians to know that if nearly 900,000 persons were on the books of the National Employment Service, it was right to assume that many were in some kind of job trouble.

The feeling here is that his plan misfired. Not because it was not prosecuted adroitly and not because his contentions were unworthy. It just seems that the country is sick of quarrels about figures and worried about the realities underneath the figures.

His leader, Mike Pearson, sensed this. He does not relish figures as much as thoughts. Probably after agreement with

his shrewd lieutenant, he took the high road, leaving the low road to Paul.

There was no chance that Paul would be converted along that road. Nothing Mr. Starr could say about Paul's interpretation of the figures would unhorse the wily man from Windsor. Both sides know that both sets of figures are honest and official. Both sides know that they are not a true and complete diagnosis of the nation's woes. But because it is not possible to express those woes in accurate figures, neither side can prove that the figure of its opponents is pessimistic or optimistic.

Briefly, Paul's figure, from the National Employment Service, reflects the total number of persons on the books of that service as "applying for work". You have to be on the books to draw your legitimate benefits. You may be a pregnant wife who has quit work and is, rightly, drawing her benefits while she prepares for baby. Technically, she has to express readiness to work again.

Similarly, a bush worker who may make \$6,000 in a summer can only get benefits in winter if he registers for work. Fishers, farmers, tobacco workers, painters, steve-



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dors all help to swell the total. Taking the sum total of their applications for "work" as a measure of hard-core unemployment is like taking all the names from a doctor's index of past and present clients and using that total as a measure of active illness in the community.

Mike Starr, like earlier Ministers of Labor, takes the Bureau of Statistics figure of those "out of work and seeking work" as a measure of unemployment. This is a national projection made after a sampling of 30,000 households. The Bureau takes the temperature of the nation, as it were, thereby measuring the stresses of the national body but not pinpointing the ills.

It is as though Paul were to say "the nation's face is covered in spots, it must be in a bad way" while Mike Starr replies, "It cannot be as ill as you say, its temperature is only 504,000 'out of work and looking for it'". The two men could argue until the cows come home without satisfying themselves or anyone else.

The government is now seeking a way of tabulating the jobless with one figure only to head off futile bickering about figures in the future. But Ottawa knows it will need the resource of a Houdini to break out from this prison of figures.

Mike Pearson took the high road around the jungle. He said there are three kinds of unemployment.

First, "seasonal" unemployment . . . the one we seem to bother most about. Second, "cyclical" unemployment caused by the swing of the business pendulum in Canada and abroad. Our high costs and small domestic market mean that when business is slow Canadians suffer more acutely than other peoples. Third, there is "technological" unemployment brought about by changes in the taste of consumers. The coal industry and textiles are especially sensitive to such human whims. Thousands of our miners have to cling to coal as a way of life long after our railways have switched to diesel fuel. The places where they live and work tend to become depressed areas.

Pearson's point was that more planning is needed. He wants "some kind of central planning agency". He did not say so but he was really advocating the planning of socialism without the state interference of the socialists. He was willing to admit that the economic tumor lodged in the nation's innards was not the fault of either Tories or Liberals. (The C.C.F. do not agree.)

Pearson's was an intelligent, constructive speech. The nation would not remember it perhaps but the government will. In fact the biggest compliment to Pearson came the next day when, with a sort of grudging delight, a government aide said with a forced smile, "Yes, it was a good speech; in fact, if Pearson had not made it first, Mike Starr was all set to make it himself".





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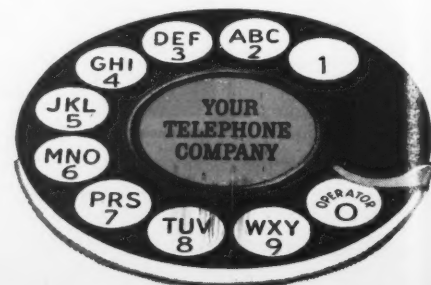
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# Books

by Robert Weaver



Hugh MacLennan: *A bad novel?*

FOR MORE THAN twenty years the Governor General's Awards have been Canada's most prominent literary prizes, yet they have had about as much prestige as an invitation to address a ladies' book club. Few of the writers and publishers I know have even pretended to take the awards seriously, and the winners often haven't bothered to turn up to collect their medals at the annual convention of the Canadian Authors Association. There has been criticism of some of the awards (for instance, Igor Gouzenko's medal for fiction for *The Fall of the Titan*), but no-one has taken the trouble to investigate their whole history. No-one, to tell the truth, seems really to have cared much about them.

After two decades it was about time this situation was changed, and in mid-December the Canada Council made a significant gesture in that direction. The Council took over the administration of the awards from the Canadian Authors Association and set up new methods of judging the eligible books.

For the first time there are awards for books in French, and for the first time there are cash prizes for the winning authors. There used to be medals for books in five categories: fiction, poetry, creative non-fiction, academic non-fiction, and juvenile. Under the new system the five categories have been changed to three: fiction and drama, poetry and drama, non-fiction; but since both languages are now represented, six medals are up for competition. The cash prize

## The Governor General's Awards

accompanying the medals is \$1,000 each.

Early in March the judges announced the awards for 1959. The medal for English fiction went to Hugh MacLennan for *The Watch that Ends the Night*, and for French fiction to Andre Giroux for *Malgre Tout, la Joie*. The award for English poetry was given to Irving Layton for *A Red Carpet for the Sun*. There was no award for poetry in French. The medal for French non-fiction went to the Right Reverend Felix-Antoine Savard for *Le Barachois*. There was no award this year for English non-fiction.

What is almost revolutionary about these decisions is that this is the only time since the first Governor General's Awards were given (for books published in 1936) that the judges have withheld a medal because the eligible books seemed to them not good enough. The new judges seem to be unwilling to throw money and medals around carelessly, and this is one way to begin giving the awards some of the prestige they have lacked.

I can't say anything about the merits of the two prize-winning books from French Canada, but the poetry award to Irving Layton was a belated act of justice. Mr. Layton is the best poet in English Canada, and he has been greedily publishing books for fifteen years. But under the old system he was never able to win a Governor General's Award. The only possible explanation for this discrimination against Mr. Layton is that too many of the previous judges must have been frightened off by his (not entirely accurate) reputation as a dangerous and controversial poet.

The award for English fiction to Hugh MacLennan was, I suppose, predictable, but since I happen to believe that *The Watch that Ends the Night* is a bad novel, I wish the judges had chosen instead Morley Callaghan's *Stories* or Sheila Watson's original and imaginative short novel *The Double Hook*.

Perhaps the most important change the Canada Council made when it took over the administration of the Governor General's Awards was to set up a new and presumably permanent panel of judges. There is a committee from English Canada

consisting of the critic Northrop Frye, the novelist Robertson Davies and the poet Douglas Le Pan. The three judges from French Canada are the critic Guy Sylvestre, the novelist Robert Elie, and Jean-Charles Bonenfant of the legislative library in Quebec City. Douglas Grant, editor of the *University of Toronto Quarterly*, acts as the chairman of both committees.

In the old days the Governor General's Awards were decided by a panel of three judges for each of the five categories of books. (The new judges must presumably read almost all books of general interest published in Canada. My heart goes out to them.) In the past the members of the panels were changed periodically, but most of the judges were university professors or journalists. It was a firm policy that the judges did not meet to discuss their decisions (anyway, the Canadian Authors Association had no money for travelling expenses), and no judge was supposed to know who his two colleagues were.

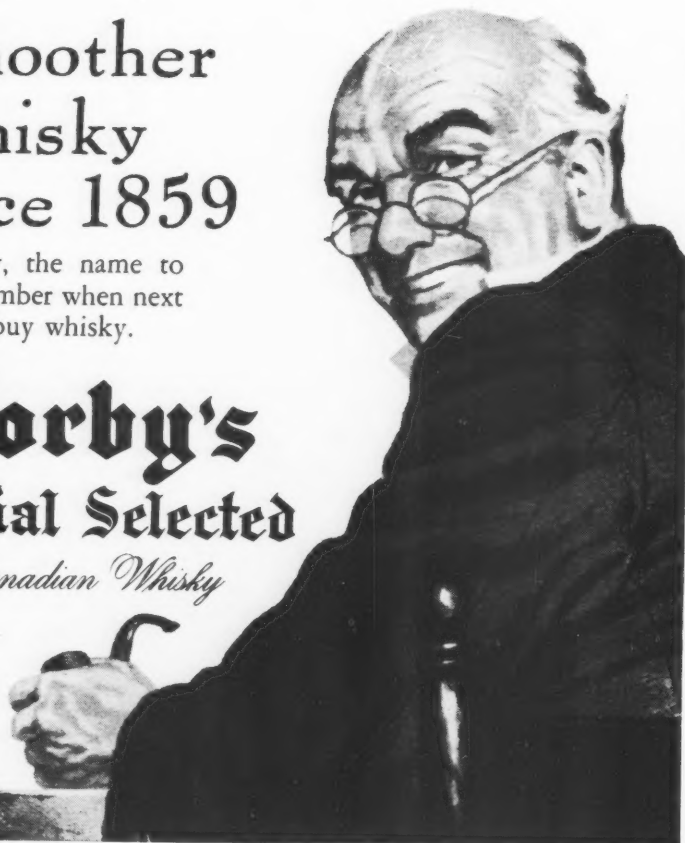
So the method of judging became mathematical: each judge listed what seemed to him the three best books in his category, and points were awarded for first, second and third place; there was a bonus for any book that appeared on all three lists. This numbers game seemed almost deliberately designed to make sure that a safe, competent book would win over a cranky or difficult work of art. It also caused a number of awkward and embarrassing ties.

Yet in twenty-odd years about half the Governor General's Awards seem to me to make sense, and that's probably no worse an average than many other literary awards have managed. The Nobel Prize for Literature has been given to writers whose names have since been forgotten, and long before Boris Pasternak, it was awarded to writers who, for one reason or another, had a doubtful reputation in their own countries. But in the United States the National Book Awards have a record of independent judgment that we ought to try to duplicate in this country. In 1958, for example, when it was generally assumed that *Lolita* was a sure winner, the National Book Award for fiction was given to *The Magic Barrel*,

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In any case, quite a number of the  
Governor General's Awards have made  
sense simply because there wasn't much  
competition. The standard of awards has  
also varied in the different categories. In  
my view the best choices were made in  
the creative non-fiction category. Books  
like *Partner in Three Worlds*, *The Un-  
known Country*, *Thirty and Three*, *Man's  
Emerging Mind* and *Klondike* were logical  
enough choices for this medal, and they  
won it.

It's easier to quarrel with the poetry  
and fiction awards because anyone who  
really cares about poetry and the novel  
ought to have some whopping prejudices.  
(My own opinion of *The Watch that Ends  
the Night* is probably a good example.)  
There seems to be an impression among  
some literary people that the Governor  
General's Awards for poetry have been  
reasonable enough (perhaps because so  
many of the judges for this category have  
been poets), but this isn't actually the  
case.

A dozen years ago John Sutherland  
attacked the poetry awards in his maga-  
zine *Northern Review* when the medal  
was given one year to Robert Finch in-  
stead of to Patrick Anderson or P. K.  
Page. I would have voted myself for P. K.  
Page. It's difficult to understand why A. M.  
Klein had to wait for eight years after the  
publication of his first book to win the  
poetry medal. The Toronto poet Ray-  
mond Souster has never won the poetry  
award, and he should have.

The awards for fiction have been cau-  
tious and erratic. I have no quarrel with  
the choice of books like *Thirty Acres*,  
*Two Solitudes*, *The Tin Flute*, *The Loved  
and the Lost*, and *The Sacrifice*. But the  
forgotten novel called *Little Man* and  
Lionel Shapiro's *The Sixth of June* didn't  
merit this literary prize. In 1949 Hugh  
Garner's *Storm Below* should have won  
instead of Philip Child's *Mr. Ames Against  
Time*. In 1952 a harmless but very minor  
entertainment by David Walker was some-  
how considered more significant than Ethel  
Wilson's *The Equations of Love* and  
Ernest Buckler's *The Mountain and the  
Valley*. The novelists who haven't won the  
fiction award form quite a distinguished  
list: Hugh Garner, Ethel Wilson, Ernest  
Buckler, Robertson Davies, Brian Moore,  
and Mordecai Richler.

There have been evidences of a curious  
nationalism in the history of the awards.  
One reason that A. M. Klein may have  
had to wait eight years for the poetry  
medal is that his early books were origi-  
nally published in the United States. But  
the most nationalistic awards were made  
in the category of academic non-fiction.  
The judges for this category have been  
university teachers, and the layman might  
be forgiven for wondering whether some





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By Order of the Board,  
W. C. CHICK,  
Secretary,  
Hamilton, Ontario, March 4, 1960

professors are able to recognize a significant book when they read it.

When Joyce Hemlow won the academic non-fiction medal in 1958 for *The History of Fanny Burney*, it was the first time an award was given in this category to a book that didn't deal specifically with a Canadian subject. There have been academic books about Canada that won the medal, and deserved to do so: A. R. M. Lower's *Colony to Nation*, for example, and Donald Creighton's two-volume biography of Sir John A. Macdonald.

But one of the reasons for pride in Canadian scholarship in recent years is that a few books from this country have been accepted in intellectual circles abroad as original and imaginative works. I mean such books as Charles N. Cochrane's *Christianity and Classical Culture*, Barker Fairley's *A Study of Goethe*, and Northrop Frye's *Anatomy of Criticism* and *Fearful Symmetry*. Not one of these books won a Governor General's Award. In the year that Frye's *Anatomy of Criticism* was eligible the medal was given to an historical work in a series that not even its own publisher intended to be described as "academic".

With the new panel of judges established the Canada Council should now consider two or three other steps to give the awards more prestige. This year the list of awards was abruptly released to the press. As a result there has been very little publicity about them. In the future the Council should make information about the awards available to the newspapers a few days before the official release date as the first step towards more extensive coverage of the judges' decisions. (This was always done before.)

A number of other literary awards are made in Canada each year: the Leacock Award for humour, the University of British Columbia Medal for popular biography, and the President's Medals of the University of Western Ontario for the best articles, poems and short stories published in Canadian magazines. Too many awards leave too little prestige for the ones that might count for something. The Council ought to try to persuade some of the other groups offering literary prizes to get out of the business.

A cash prize of \$1,000 hasn't very great prestige in our materialistic, mid-century society. The awards should be worth three to five times that much. This is admittedly a large sum for the Canada Council to provide at this stage of its development. I believe that the National Book Awards in the United States are sponsored by the book publishers. This would be a fine time for the Canadian publishers to give a helpful financial push to the new Governor General's Awards. Then it will be left to the judges to continue the good work they began with their decisions this winter.

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## Films

by Mary Lowrey Ross

### Henty With the Help of Sex

NOT LONG AGO television presented a worried little play entitled *The Secret of Freedom*, by Archibald MacLeish. The question Poet MacLeish put was "Has America Lost its Soul?" but the nagging little point which chiefly preoccupied the hero was, "Why don't people like Americans?"

This is a rather large question to be settled in a half-hour television show which must also accommodate credits and commercials. So it was hardly surprising that Author MacLeish should have fallen back on the usual large generalizations. If he had been in search of the small specific incident he might have cited the film *Never So Few*, which manages to supply most of the answers to the question "Why don't people, (i.e. foreigners) like the U.S.A.?"

The never-so-few here are a company of Americans set down in Burma in World War II under the leadership of Army Captain Frank Sinatra. In Burma Captain Sinatra pursues Japanese guerilla fighters. On leave in Calcutta he pursues Gina Lollobrigida. She is the mistress of the head of an espionage ring (Paul Henreid) but in spite of her dubious connections she is a simple girl at heart and it isn't long before she admits that she would enjoy settling down after the war with her American Captain and owning one of those electrically equipped American kitchens.

His leave over, the Captain returns to Burma and is soon in plenty of trouble. Outraged by the behavior of the enemy he decides on a punitive expedition of his own and ends up shooting everybody in sight, including prisoners. There are protests from the joint chiefs of staff and from General Chiang Kai-shek who has

rather mysteriously got into the act. Sinatra sends back messages telling everybody to go to hell. The Chinese emissary demands apologies, and the American general (Brian Donlevy) who turns up to investigate ends up by supporting his subordinate and telling the emissary to go to hell. After that Captain Sinatra rejoins Gina Lollobrigida, and both presumably head back to the U.S.A. to live better electrically.

A foreign movie-goer watching this film could only conclude that American army captains are a pretty high-handed lot, even in such a high-handed business as total war. He would challenge the notion that an American officer acting largely on his own would run a whole campaign, ignoring orders and polishing off the enemy as though he were operating a flit-gun.

He would probably be outraged by the hero's private claims to moral superiority and before it was over he would inevitably bracket the native cockiness of both hero and story with the familiar pattern of white-man arrogance in the Orient. It would never occur to him that the producer intended nothing more offensive than a big action picture, with plenty of red-hot romance and the maximum exposure of Frank Sinatra and, especially, of Gina Lollobrigida.

To the unprejudiced movie-goer, of course, a film of this sort has as little to do with the American dream as the Henty books had to do with the spread of the British Empire. In fact the production here is really nothing more than Henty with sex; and after watching it one realizes how wise Henty was to exclude that disturbing element from his adventure stories. Gina Lollobrigida pops incessantly



into and out of the action usually in a complete change of wardrobe and once, to the intense mortification of the hero, without any wardrobe at all. She is certainly a distracting figure but it can't be said that she gives the Burma campaign much of an air of documentation or even that she adds greatly to the interest.

*Never So Few* isn't a film to be taken seriously by anyone accustomed to the folkways of Hollywood producers. Unfortunately it is the type of production that influences people outside the U.S.A., and doesn't make any friends.

**Orson Welles**, a great experimenter in make-up, has learned to disguise himself almost as effectively as the late Lon Chaney. In *Ferry to Hongkong* he turns up in a sort of Fatso masquerade, with chubby cheeks and an improvised nose that makes him look like a vast malevolent Kewpie doll. He can't disguise himself completely however. He still tosses away lines as though he loathed them, and he still has that mysterious and indispensable quality of the actor, screen presence. As long as Mr. Welles is on hand no one, not even Curt Jurgens, a fairly assertive actor himself, can hope to get much attention.

Orson Welles is cast here as the captain of a disreputable ferry which has taken on a permanent passenger (Curt Jurgens), an intruder almost as ramshackle as the boat that reluctantly accommodates him. It seems his passport isn't valid either in Hongkong or Macao, the ferry's two points of call, but since he is a man of breeding and irresistibly attractive to everyone but the captain he is content to settle down till the ship falls apart, with a bottle of fusel-oil brandy supplied by the sympathetic engineer.

It soon becomes clear that the captain won't be able to get rid of his distinguished albatross till the ship does fall apart, and this is what happens in the end, though not before the plot has run into a typhoon and a pirate-boarding from the adjacent Peoples' Republic. It makes reasonably good comedy-melodrama, but your enjoyment of it will depend on your capacity for enjoying, or suffering, Orson Welles.



Orson Welles: A malevolent kewpie.

APRIL 2nd, 1960

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## London Letter

by Beverley Nichols

### Tony Jones and the Monarchy

WHEN ALL THE BALLYHOO arising from Princess Margaret's engagement has subsided, the sober historian may decide that this may be the most important thing that has happened to the British monarchy since the Reformation.

Look at it like this. With a single dramatic gesture the gates of the Palace have been flung wide to admit—as equals—a whole troupe of vividly colored personalities who, if they had ever been allowed entrance in the past, would only have called for a fleeting moment to have medals pinned on their chests. This means a broadening not only of the royal circle, as individuals, but of the whole conception of monarchy.

Consider the case of Oliver Messel, Tony Armstrong-Jones' volatile and impish uncle, who is one of the most distinguished of all living stage-designers. I have known Oliver ever since he came down from Eton. We have worked together in show business, and for many hours I have sat on the floor of his fantastically littered studio, watching him paint in a mounting frenzy as he tried to finish a stage set on time.

I should not have been surprised to learn that Oliver had painted a masterpiece—or that he had been discovered climbing up the Albert Memorial disguised as Queen Victoria, or that he had been arrested for leading a riotous posse of colored men to Number 10 Downing Street. (The plight of the colored people has always affected him profoundly.) But to learn that Oliver has suddenly been elevated, socially, into a position where—if Princess Margaret has any children—he will be uncle by marriage to the fifth in succession to the British throne . . . that is a situation that never entered anybody's wildest dreams.

It is the same with Tony's extremely pretty mother, Lady Rosse. In the twenties she was a very bright young thing indeed, and she has shed none of her brightness. And with some of Tony's friends, who though they were witty and gay and very worthwhile from the Bohemian point of view, were not exactly the sort of people that one visualized being presented at Court. These people are not going to be suddenly cold-shouldered and thrust into the background. If I know Tony—and I shouldn't be calling him by his Christian name in public if I hadn't long

done so in private—this bustling, vital, creative crowd will remain part of his life, and *ipso facto* they will permeate, little by little, the life of the Court.

He is not the sort of person who will suddenly "go all grand" on us. This was proved by a simple but highly significant gesture which he made at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on his first public appearance with the press. As he entered, surrounded by a flurry of bediamonded royalties, to a battery of flash lights, he suddenly noticed an old colleague—a common-or-garden pressman in the crowd, lifting his camera. And Tony stopped in his tracks, grinned, and waved to him. Though it may sound sentimental, indeed sycophantic, he thereby waved his way into the hearts of the British public.

What is he like, in close-up? A bundle of charm, with deep-set eyes and a wide, open smile. Rather untidy, even when dressed up for the evening. Not very good at tying a dress bow. There is usually a tuft of hair which his comb has missed. These defects, if defects they are, will doubtless be rectified in due course, by royal valets, though even here Tony's choice may prove unorthodox.

His late photographic assistant—"late" in the sense that he will now be out of a job—was a tall lanky youth with a most irreverent sense of humor who was always tripping over cables on the studio floor

and muttering wicked words beneath his breath. In spite of this, he had a brilliant sense of composition, and for all we know, he may now set up on his own, and become a fashionable photographer, and marry a . . . But no. That would be going too far.

To me, the most endearing thing about Tony is his kindness. Here is an example. A year or two ago he asked me to sit for him, and suggested that we should first lunch at his shack—there is really no other word for it—in a rather down-trodden road in South West London. I call it a "shack" because you fell over the door step into a tiny hall that seemed to be—and probably was—constructed of ply-wood, because the bath was in the kitchen, or vice versa, and because the only access to the bedroom was up a rickety iron staircase. The net result, I must insist, was of the most elegant discomfort, and the spaghetti, when it eventually emerged from the bathroom, was delicious, though not too hot.

But we were speaking of kindness. Along I went to this now celebrated abode, to be photographed, and I happened to be in a howling state of nerves from insomnia, with the result that when he began to take photographs I pulled agonized, self-conscious faces. But Tony seemed to be in an even worse state of nerves—dropping plates, fusing lights, running trembling hands through his hair.

I was so sorry for the young man that I forgot all about my own nerves, relaxed, and put him—as I thought—at his ease, so that we got some brilliant pictures. It was only afterwards that I discovered that this was Tony's invariable technique with nervous sitters. In fact, he had been as cool as a cucumber. It was all an act, and it was the sort of thing that only a very amiable and sensitive young man would have thought up.

The future contains material for a dozen



Princess Margaret and Tony: Dissipating the royal atmosphere.



comedies and several operettas. To be suddenly whisked from the seacoasts of Bohemia and thrust, if not on the throne, at least on a very close step to the throne, in a ceaseless blaze of publicity . . . how Shaw would have smacked his lips over such a situation! Even if you are an honest young man, with a high sense of personal integrity—even, more important still, if you are deeply in love, and eager to do the right thing—there are bound to be crises, embarrassments, conflicts between the gay care-free past and the not so gay and seldom care-free present.

There will be, for example, a great deal of going to church—not just dropping into a back pew and slipping out if the sermon is boring—but marching in procession, in best bib and tucker, and making the responses and singing the hymns in full consciousness that the congregation, who ought to be giving their exclusive attention to the King of Kings, is equally absorbed by the husband of a princess. There will be a great deal of race-going, for we all know the not inconsiderable part played by horses in the circles round the throne. Above all there will be a back-breaking job of opening exhibitions, visiting hospitals, and parading round the wards of old ladies' institutions.

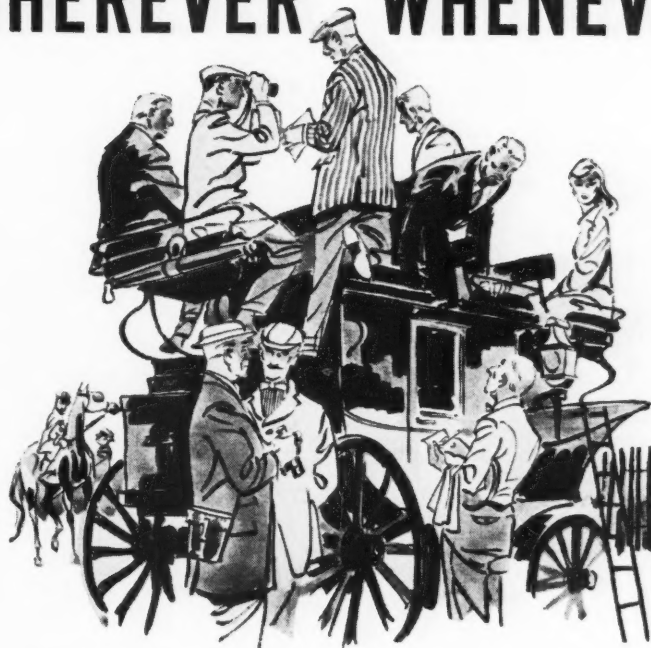
Princess Margaret has always been the most popular of all the royalties in the performance of these duties; now that she is invested by this new halo of romance she will be more popular than ever, and it is inconceivable that she should be left to perform them alone. An official of the Palace informed me that since the announcement there has been an unprecedented flood of applications for royal appearances at this that and the other . . . all of them, of course, including Mr. Armstrong-Jones. "If we were to accept them all," he said, "Tony would be walking round institutions till roughly the end of the century."

Well, it is all most interesting. I said at the beginning that "this may be the most important thing that has happened to the British monarchy since the Reformation." I will add . . . "and the best."

For the British monarchy, in spite of the wonderful job the Queen has done and continues to do, was getting set in its ways. It tried hard to be democratic, but it never quite succeeded. There were a darned sight too many dukes and belted girls. A darned sight too much huntin', sportin' and fishin'. And a darned sight too little of the intelligentsia and the arts in general. All this will be changed—but dramatically, but little by little. The royal atmosphere of the fifties—which was in danger of becoming quasi-Victorian—has been finally dissipated. And the crown shines brighter than ever before.

I think that I really must go out and buy a camera.

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## Chess

by D. M. LeDain

CHESS BY MAIL holds a special fascination and most countries have an organization catering to this interest. Here it is the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association which arranges a varied program for all grades of players from novice to expert. A rating system, based on performance, enables the player to judge improvement and a monthly bulletin keeps members informed. Details of the CCCA may be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. K. Ridsdill, 20 St. John's Road, E., Weston, Ont.

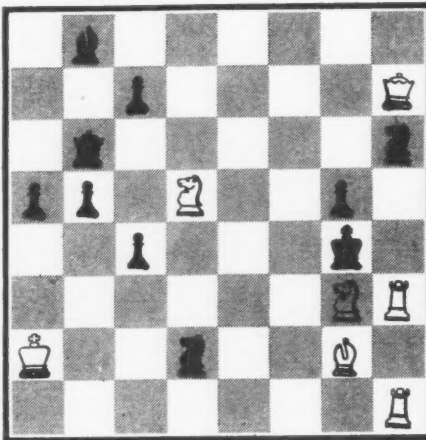
White: I. Poirier, Montreal, Black: C. D. Corbould, Winnipeg (1956 Canadian Corr. Championship).

1.P-K4, P-K4; 2.Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3.B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4.B-R4, Kt-B3; 5.Castles, B-B4; 6.KtxP, KtxKt; 7.P-Q4, B-R2 (KtxP!); 8.PxKt, KtxP; 9.Q-Kt4, KtxP; 10.RxKt, K-B1; 11.Q-KB4, BxRch; 12.QxB, P-KR3; 13.B-K3, P-QKt3; 14. Kt-B3, P-Kt3; 15.B-Q4, R-KR2; 16.Kt-Q5, R-Kt1; 17.Kt-B6, R-KKt2; 18.R-Q1,

P-Q3; 19.PxP, B-B4; 20.Kt-K8!, P-QKt4; 21.BxRch, KxKt; 22.P-Q7ch!, Resigns (if BxP; 23.B-B6, Q-B1; 24.Q-QB5).

**Solution of Problem No. 240** (Heathcote), Key, 1.R(1)-B7.

**Problem No. 241**, by H. L. Musante (1st Prize, F.I.D.E. 1957). White mates in two. (7 + 10)



## Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

BRUCE WATCHED with interest as the man put the new number on the clean white disc. "Seventy-one forty-eight," he commented. "That's easy enough to remember."

The telephone man looked up with a smile. "Not for me, it wouldn't!" he declared.

But Bruce had noticed something special about that number. "The first two figures are my age and my wife's added together," he told the man, "and the last two are the difference between what you get by reversing our two ages."

A good gimmick! But what about the following year? Maybe Bruce would have the number itself memorized by then.

Anyway, what were the two ages? (123)

Answer on Page 44.

## At Cross Purposes

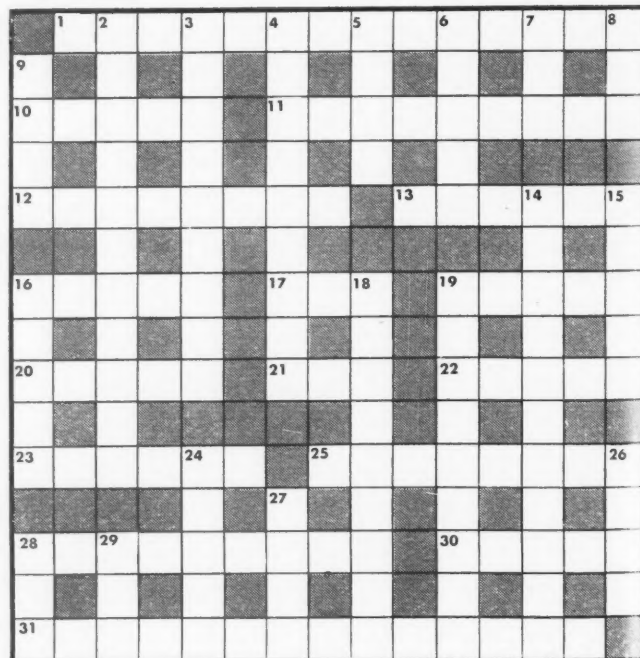
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

### ACROSS

- 1 See 9
- 10 Acclaim from the clattering crowd. (5)
- 11, 15 How far can the wicked go? (4,3,2,5)
- 12 What their patrons spend on them they get back in bad prose perhaps. (8)
- 13 In Poland the milk supplier has a broken-down car. (6)
- 16 I believe credit comes to nothing without it. (5)
- 17 Could be a titled 19A returning a sign of acquiescence. (3)
- 19 Does he turn over to snore? (5)
- 20 My son, what is my sister to you now she's lost her head? (5)
- 21 By which a conservative member made history. (3)
- 22 Concerning the first lady of the town council? (5)
- 23 Pete's a moneymaker for the 19A. (6)
- 25 Ken is in the know here. (8)
- 28 Hear it on records or leg it to the opera. (9)
- 30 Stuff Gorgeous George is made of. (5)
- 31 Mum's the word, or you'll give the blooming show away. (14)

### DOWN

- 2 Were they drawn during the black-out? (11)
- 3 Putting it this way, it's a financial embarrassment which delights golfers --- (2,3,4)
- 4 --- who will find a tee already set in this one. (9)
- 5 The 8 gets upset about nothing. (4)
- 6 One may see its glow in the last two months of the year. (5)
- 7 But he doesn't have to come from Shropshire to be poetic. (3)
- 8 He's certainly for the golfer and 12 couldn't start without him. (3)
- 9, 1 Pike at supper? Piffle! but let's bear it bravely. (4,1,5,5,3)
- 14 The clubman read, with some adjustment, by its light. (11)
- 15 See 11
- 16 Tramp heavily to mass? (5)
- 18 Yet you wouldn't lay out the Spode on it! (9)
- 19 A device to find a precious stone under layers of rock? (9)
- 24 Are these taxing to the bell-ringer? (5)
- 26 Yet one cannot play it on the piano. (4)
- 27 Knock out what comes up from Brazil. (4)
- 28 The bird that goes to extremes in 13 loses its cry and changes to a mythical bird. (3)
- 29 Partly the reason the garbage smells fishy. (3)



### Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS  
1 Executive  
6 Blunt  
9 Dumas  
10 Orgiastic  
11 Repulsive  
13 Delhi  
14 Salmi  
15 Groundhog  
18 Merchants  
21 Nouns  
23 Strum

26 Spreading  
27 Eccentric  
28 Eyrie  
30 Ripen  
31 Moonlight

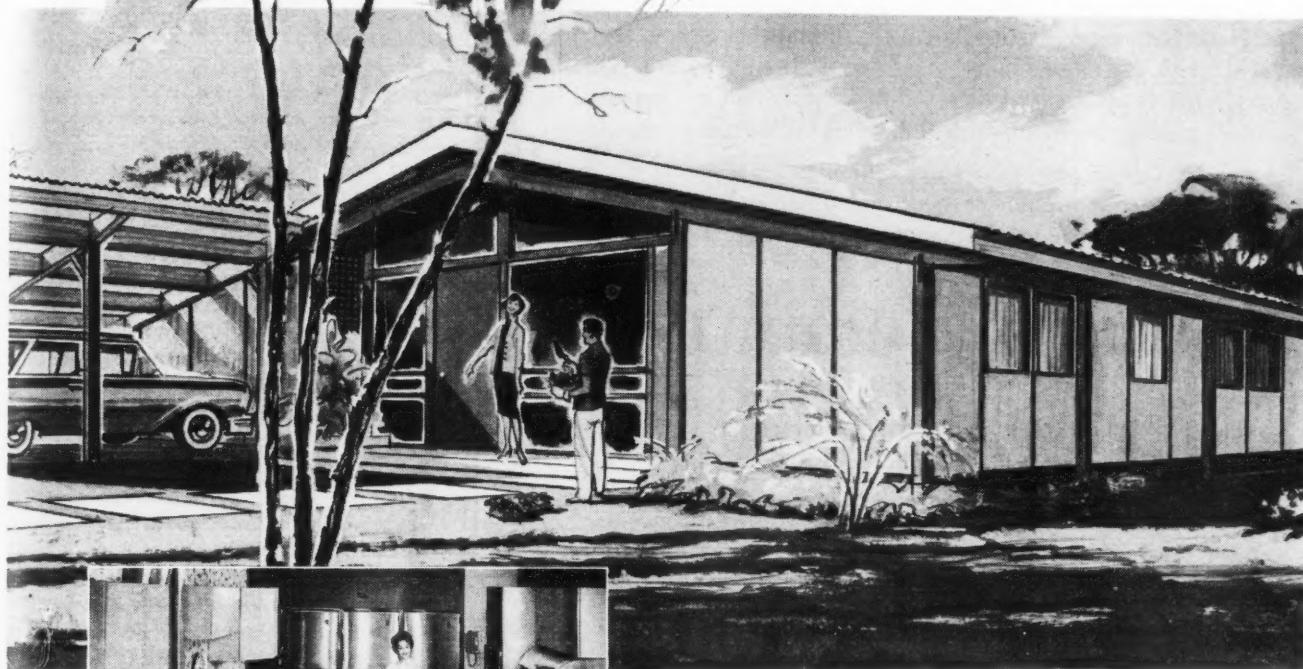
DOWN  
1 Endures  
2 Elm  
3 Unselfish  
4, 6 Ironing-board  
5 El Greco

6 See 4  
7 Until  
8 Ticking  
12 Polar  
16 Nonpareil  
17 Houri  
18 Masseur  
19 Nostrum  
20 Sirocco  
22 Segment  
24 Recap  
25 Manon  
29 Rug (490)



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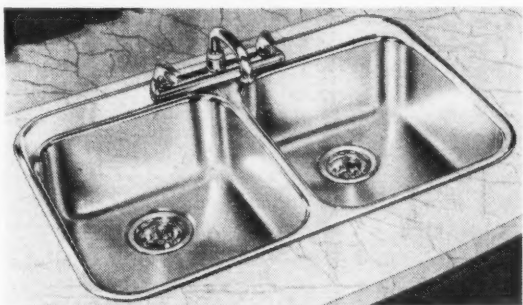
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Wonderful indeed! Nickel stainless steel won't rust . . . withstands corrosion from the atmosphere and weather . . . tends to wash itself clean with every rainfall. Never needs painting. Stays bright and new-looking for years and years. And it harmonizes so beautifully with stone, wood, glass and enamelled surfaces to produce striking architectural effects.

Indoors, stainless brightens up a home, too. In stair railings, sinks, door hardware, even kitchen utensils and tableware, this lovely lustrous metal blends beautifully with interior fabrics and finishes for gracious elegance . . . lasts indefinitely and is so easy to keep clean. That's why so many architects, builders, interior decorators—and modern housewives—are using more and more nickel stainless steel for modern living.

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H. W. THOMSON

General Manager

Toronto, 2nd March, 1960

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## Insurance

by William Sclater

### Coverage Abroad

*We are contemplating a trip to Britain this summer. If any of my family take sick while we are over there will it be possible for us to take advantage of the British free hospital and medical coverage scheme?—M.M., Windsor.*

Not unless you have been resident in Britain for the previous six months. We are indebted to a Vancouver reader and others for information on recent practical experience there. The Vancouver reader said he had to pay. Doctors and hospital advised him that too many people had been coming into Britain from the continent and other countries to take temporary advantage of the national health services and this resulted in the new six-month ruling.

Keep in mind, of course, that you are probably covered already by the Ontario Hospital Plan for hospitalization and this is good anywhere in the world for charges comparable to those in Ontario for hospital room. You may have Blue Cross, Associated Medical or P.S.I., or a private insurance policy. All these are operative in your favor. Get an immediate report back to Canada as soon as you can, stating where you are, what the trouble is and who the doctor is. Get valid receipts for any funds expended and keep these to present your claim on return.

### Leased Autos

*This company rents an automobile from a car-leasing company. This leasing company carries public liability insurance to the extent of \$500 on each automobile and there is a separate policy issued for each rental. The rentals are for a two-year period. We have a letter from the company authorizing certain persons in our employ to use this automobile. Do you think that under such a policy we would be fully covered or would it be necessary to carry a policy of our own?—J.F., St. Catharines.*

While I have not seen the leasing agreement or read its detail I would think, from what you have told me that you are fully covered against public liability under the plan as long as the driving of the leased cars is confined to the named, authorized drivers. If one of your authorized drivers permitted someone else to drive his car and there was an accident you could be involved. Suggest you check

SATURDAY NIGHT



up the Leasing Agreement on that point.

The only other coverage you might be interested in having would be medical expense in the event there was an accident and someone you were giving a lift to was injured. While you would have no legal liability the provision of \$500 or so for hospital or medical costs in such a contingency is a comforting thing to have. I would think this could best be done through the Leasing Company insurer. It would be an inexpensive addition.

### Assigned Risks

*Would you give me some information about the Assigned Risk plan as I cannot get other insurance and I must have coverage to drive?—J.D., Ottawa.*

Most provincial highway traffic laws provide that a driver loses his right to drive if he is involved in an accident and cannot provide evidence of financial responsibility. The Assigned Risk Plan was evolved by the insurance industry in co-operation with provincial governments to make auto liability insurance available to those people who are not able to purchase it in any other manner. A participating company in this way makes insurance available to people it would normally decline to insure.

There are two divisions of assigned risk insureds, those with records and those with clear sheets over the previous 36 months. Minimum coverage eligible meets provincial responsibility laws. If a company derives 10% of its total business from public liability and property damage insurance in a province each year, then it will look after 10 out of every 100 assigned risk applications. Ask any general agent or auto insurance company for a booklet on the subject. The All-Canada Insurance Federation supply them.

### Medical Costs

*My problem is medical insurance. We have none. I am 66 and my husband is older. With a doctor coming in to see me every day when I was in hospital for an illness, it cost me \$3 every time he said Good Morning! With the later home calls added at \$5 a visit it adds up to more than I can afford. What would you suggest?—M.M.D., Winnipeg.*

Some of the largest accident and sickness, life and general insurance underwriters in Canada now have policies to meet the needs of your generation. I would suggest you contact their local agents and find out what they have to offer in the way of medical and surgical coverage for hospitalization. While there is continuing pressure against the government to include some form of medical coverage in the hospital plan nothing has materialized in this direction to date.

## MAKE YOUR TARGET

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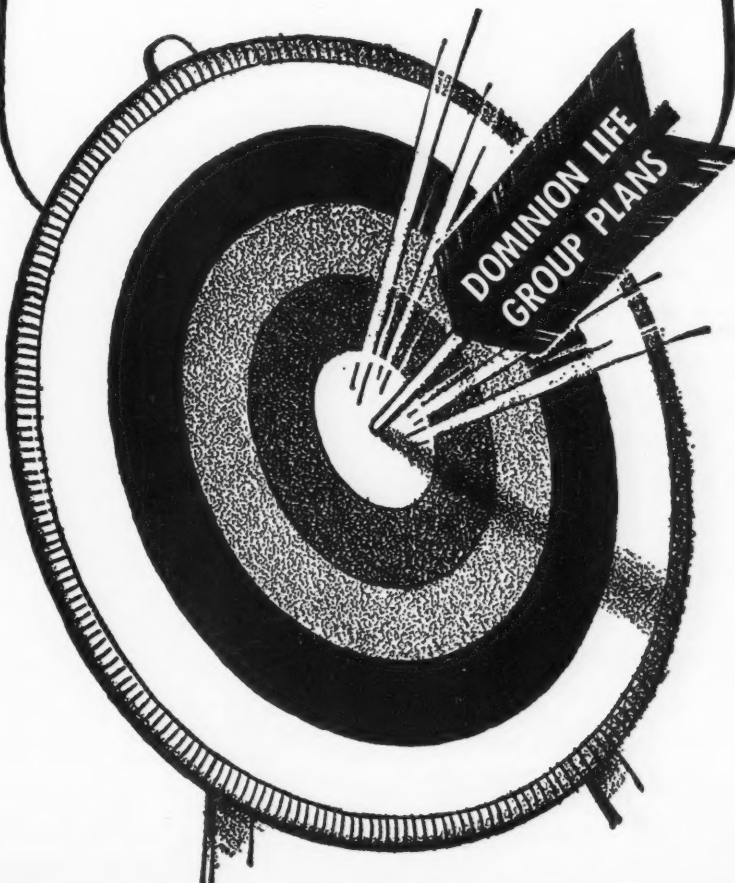
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## Gold & Dross

### Dividend and Tax

In the February 6 issue you have an article "Bell for a hold" in which you state there is a 20% tax credit on dividends of domestic companies. "The Bell dividend is practically tax-free for any one in the 20% tax bracket." You claim 5% gross yield is practically the same as 5% net.

I hold Bell stock and the tax department allows the 20% credit but taxes the residue of 80% at the regular tax rate, which in my case is 20%. Here is an example of the handling of my dividend:

Dividend	\$100
Less 20% tax credit	20

Residue	\$ 80
Tax on \$80 at 20%	\$ 16

The \$16 from \$100 gives you a net of \$84 so yield is 4.2% (50 shares at \$40 a share) and not 5% as you mention. Your article gives the impression that the 20% tax credit cancels out the 20% tax rate. —W.A., Ottawa.

You will note on your income tax form provision for listing your dividends and provision for deduction of 20% of their total from your tax liability. You appear to have treated the tax credit as a depletion allowance, which is to your disadvantage. The tax department's apparent acceptance of this treatment indicates a policy of not pointing out errors in its favor. The old wheeze "Let the buyer beware" might be paraphrased to read "Let the taxpayer beware."

### Calvan Oil

I wonder if you would recommend Calvan Oil and National Steel Car as good speculations. Why does Calvan always sell at the one price of \$3.50?—E.H., Jordan, Ont.

Calvan Oil and National Steel Car are admittedly speculations but there is no apparent reason to prefer them to similar issues.

Calvan is in the doldrums on the market because of the condition of the petroleum industry, productive capacity of which is still outrunning demand. There are three factors which might revive the industry: (1) improved domestic markets; (2) freer entry of crude to US markets; (3) a decision to proceed with a crude oil pipeline to Montreal.

While none of the possibilities can be denied, they are of the longer-term variety and can hardly be expected to reflect in an early advance in Calvan. Of course, in any land play and exploration situation the possibility of an issue coming to life because of field developments must be admitted.

National Steel Car operates in a highly cyclical industry. Like several other Canadian companies, it is feeling the effects of a decline in activity in its particular market.

### Mutual Funds

I would like some advice as to a good reliable mutual-fund company in which we can place some funds since we are the type that knows nothing about investments nor have we the time to watch them. We are stuck with some government conversion bonds on which the interest coupons are not very attractive and will have to hold them for some time before we can sell without a loss, so we want no more to do with bonds. We understand from your column that mutual funds are desirable when left invested for a good long time. Please let us know someone reliable so we can put away a few thousand dollars now and add to this from time to time.—C.P., Fort William.

There are several mutual fund companies, all operating with professional management. Their profitability will depend on the future course of the stock market and it is impossible for us to recommend one as against another.

Gold and Dross has endorsed mutual funds in principle as being the solution to the problem of many individuals to whom professional investment supervision may not otherwise be available. It also acknowledges that mutual funds may be preferable in some cases to alternative forms of investment management. But it does not claim that mutual funds are desirable when "left invested for a good length of time." It dislikes the selling of mutual funds by some agents on the basis of their past performance. The way in which common stocks have appreciated over a 20-year period is no criterion of future performance.

There are two reasons which will recommend mutual funds to many. First, common stocks should appreciate in value



over the long-term. Second, mutual funds should do at least as well as the average of the common-stock market if it fails to advance.

No experience with any one type of investment is conclusive. It may well be that bonds would fit the requirements of the investor despite an adverse experience with them.

## Mining Corp & Howey

*I have for a number of years held shares of Mining Corp. and Consolidated Howey. Are they any good for capital gain?—M.J., Alexandria, Ont.*

Possibilities of capital gain are difficult to rule out but the interests of these two appear to be too spread for any single one to have much impact on the market for either stock. Most investors prefer mining situations on individual properties where they have a chance to make substantial profits in the event of exploration and development being successful.

You fail to state how long you have held the issues. If you bought into Howey back in the days of its Red Lake mine, then you bought into the preferred type of mining situation, a single property.

You may also have held Mining Corp. since its days of actual mining operations in Cobalt. It is of interest to note that directors used funds remaining after the Cobalt operation for outside exploration, despite the protests of shareholders who wanted the cash distributed to them. This use of the funds brought the company a number of profitable holdings, with corresponding appreciation in the value of its stock. This might seem to weaken the case for staying in single mining enterprises. It should, however, be noted that the Mining Corp. shareholder could have bought directly into any of the situations on which the company profited. In other words, there was nothing exclusive to the holding company in its success.

It is not to be inferred from the above that these columns do not recognize the excellent management Mining Corp. enjoyed nor of its contribution to the Canadian economy via mining.

## West Coast Transmission

*Would you please comment on the subordinated debentures of West Coast Transmission, Series A, convertible 5½% due 1958? I would like to know how you rate these as an investment?—S.K., Sarnia.*

Any reference to this issue as an investment is a misuse of words. This is a speculation with bells on and is being liberally discounted for that reason. Recent price is 70-72, giving an indicated yield of 8.65%. We do not regard the non-taxable capital-gain of a portion of the yield as adding substantially to the issue's



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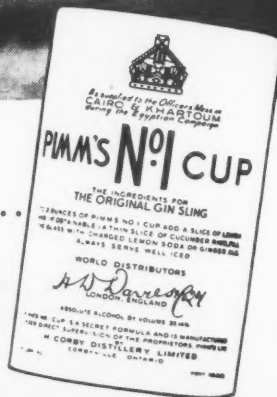
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attractions, although for some speculators the yield would be inviting.

The conspicuous drawbacks to the subordinated bonds are the terms upon which interest is payable and the implications of the status of the contracts for gas supplies from Peace River.

The company incurs no penalty until it misses six consecutive interest payments on the bonds. Thus it could miss five payments, make one to keep itself in the clear, then miss another five. Such a sequence is possible, even if not probable.

The company's outlook with respect to supplies is somewhat fuzzy. Its Peace River contracts were written at six cents per thousand cubic feet with an escalator clause and are subject to cancellation if the company pays more on new contracts. This it might have to do in order to obtain needed supplies whereas there is some doubt as to its ability to pass an increase on to its customers.

### Gas Exports

*Recently I read a rather bullish report on the national problem of exporting natural gas. It seems to me that the gas stocks are going to administer the spark necessary to stimulate the market, which has been going nowhere for some time. Would you care to suggest one or two companies with the best potential market appreciation if and when a favorable energy board report is forthcoming?—C.E., Ottawa.*

Three classes of companies would benefit from any decision to permit the export of natural gas to the U.S. First, the owner of the pipe line, Trans-Canada Pipe Lines. Second, owners of large reserves of natural gas such as British American Oil. Third, propane distributors such as Canadian Hydrocarbons, propane being obtained in the preparation of natural gas for the market.

Whether a favorable decision would give these stocks a smart upward fillip is anyone's guess. So is their effect on the rest of the market, although it's quite possible the gas stocks would influence the entire list.

Apart from any possibilities inherent in the three above issues as a result of gas export, they might repay study for their present status.

### Okalta

*I hold some stock in Okalta Oils. Is it worth retaining? Has it any future? What is the company doing at present? Ought I to sell and buy some other stock?—W.J., St. John's, Newfoundland.*

Okalta is one of a group of companies with petroleum-land holdings and some production, future possibilities of which are dependent on land interests increasing in value because of exploration in their



locales or because of general petroleum-industry economics. The company had a healthy excess of current liabilities over current assets at the end of 1958—the last period for which a financial report is available. It had current assets of \$721,616 and current liabilities of \$2,600,127.

## Willroy

*I am interested in Willroy and I would appreciate it if you would tell me a little more about it. You have not seemed over-enthusiastic previously regarding chances of an increase in the value of the shares. I would say the stock should sell for at least \$2.—R.L., Montreal.*

Gold and Dross on January 23 conceded that the Willroy picture was expanding but reflected a cautionary attitude for two reasons. One of these is that Willroy is a heavy producer of zinc and the outlook for this metal is somewhat obscure. Canadian zinc entering the U.S. is subject to import quotas. The other reason was the heavy funded debt of the company, which will take about three years to retire and which has cost as much as half a million dollars a year to service.

Willroy's now substantial profits could, of course, continue for more than three years but the market is not inclined to pay a premium for its long-term future in view of the debt and the situation regarding the zinc market. The company has outstanding almost four million shares and an advance of 50 cents a share (to bring it to your \$2 goal) would mean an addition of \$2 million to its market capitalization. This can happen in live mining situations, and Willroy is a live situation, but no commentator would say it would happen in any given case unless he had a machine for seeing under the ground or into the future of metal markets.

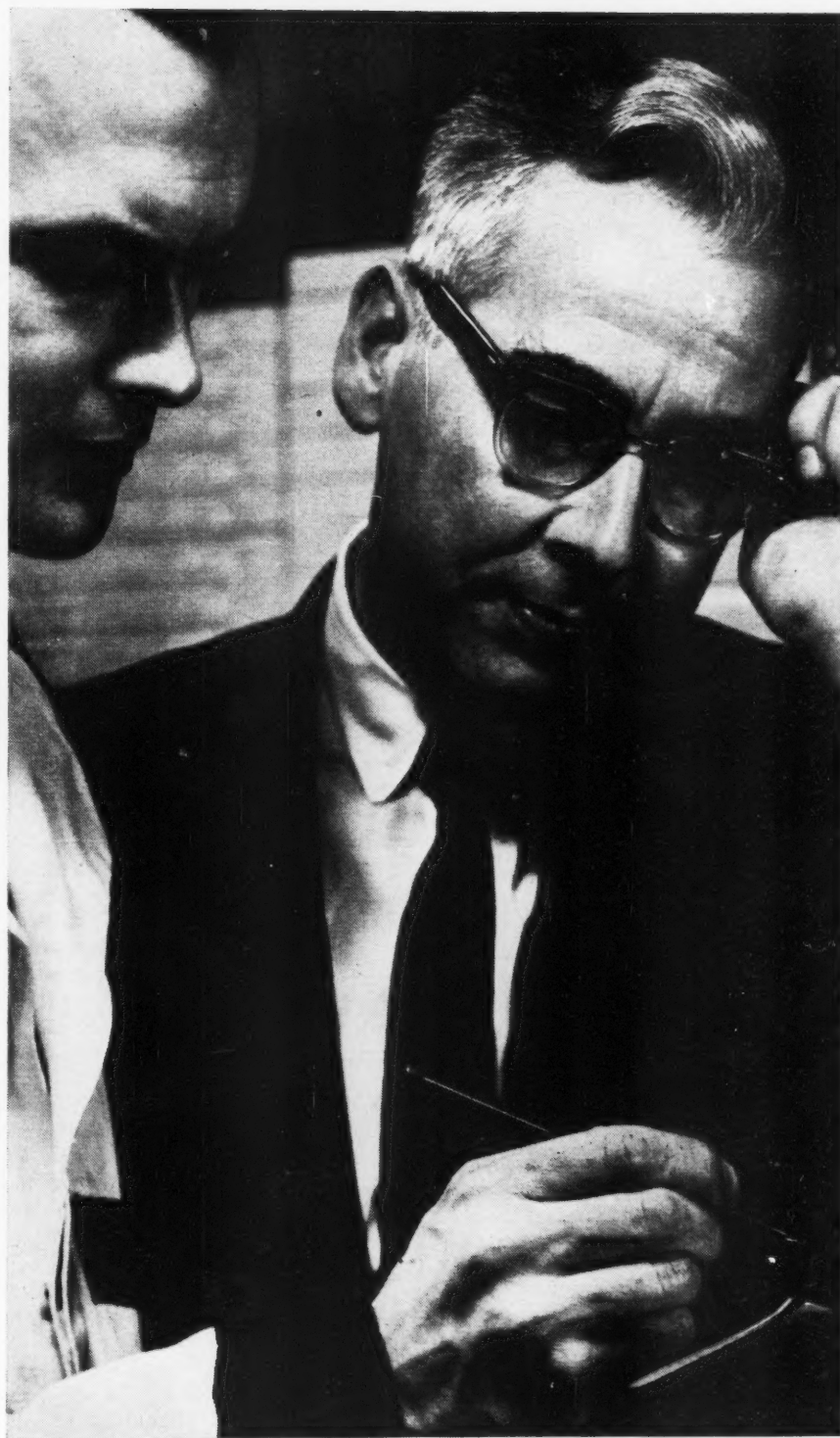
## In Brief

*Do you like Noranda as a speculation?—K.J., Oshawa.*  
Yes.

*Does Ventures purchase of United Keno shares from Conwest change the position of UK minority stockholders?—M.A., Halifax.*  
No.

*Any change in Moneta's position from 1959 operations?—N.P., Hamilton.*  
Very slight; net liquids improved to \$1.22 a share from 95 cents.

*Do you think the Japs will finance the Bethlehem Copper property in British Columbia to production?—W.O., London.*  
It's what the Japs think that counts.



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# The U.S. Needs a "Question Time"

by Anthony West

AMONG THE FEATURES of the American system of government which result from keeping the widest possible gap between the executive and the legislative is the phenomenon which may be called "float", the long distance the executive can travel with a bright idea before the representatives of the dumb oxen who put up the money catch on. It is, for instance, only right and proper that when the President travels by air he should do so in dignity and comfort, and it is reasonable enough that the USAF should supply a suitable aircraft for the purpose. But let us see what has happened to this simple concept since the executive got its feet in the trough and started to give it the business.

A month before the President flew to India to bring the waiting millions the thrilling news that the American people believed in peace and individual freedom, his personal pilot, Colonel Draper, flew over the route in one of the three V.C. 137 A's [or Boeing 707/120's to give them their civil titles], which the USAF has adapted for his special use. Each of these seven-million-dollar aircraft has a special communications centre installed in it so that the President can speak to any part of the world he should want to while in flight, a convenience which involves a quarter of a million dollars' worth of special equipment in the radio compartment. Colonel Draper's twenty-three thousand mile flight confirmed the amazing fact that Boeing 707/120's in the hands of commercial operators have been using the airfields on the President's line of route for over a year, a fact which a few telephone calls might have elicited at an economy of some forty-eight thousand dollars in flying costs.

Colonel Draper's flight, however, wasn't entirely barren of results. He took a dislike to eight houses at the end of one of the runways in Athens airport where they might cause embarrassment to a Presidential approach or take off. He spoke to the authorities on this matter, and the structures were levelled after their inhabitants had been given forty-eight hours notice to quit. That their personal sacrifice was in aid of the President's dignity and comfort was, no doubt, comforting to them as they settled into new quarters. The other thing that Colonel Draper discovered on his voyage of exploration was that Kabul airport is a tricky proposition for jets in bad weather. This made it ad-

visable to have a USAF C.47, with a ground crew for maintenance, positioned in readiness to fly a weather patrol mission over Kabul during the hours of the Presidential approach so that he could be warned off if the weather closed in.

The Colonel may also have had a look at the USAF and commercial airline facilities in the theatre of operations concerned, but if he did, he didn't apparently think much of them. At least he made his own characteristically military arrangements for maintenance on the trip. Four, repeat four, USAF C130's were prepared for the occasion. Each one was loaded with a maintenance team, and a set of spares complete up to an entire engine pod, and a flight plan was devised so that whenever the President's plane touched down one of these flying workshops was waiting on the field in readiness to attend to its needs if it should have any.

When these arrangements were completed, everything was ready for take-off and the innocent taxpayer might think that one plane, with the President, would be involved in this stage of the proceedings. But that is not the large-minded Army way. The President took off in one Boeing 707/120, and a second flew along with him as a reserve aircraft. They were trailed by a third machine, a Constellation, in case the President should make a last-minute change of plans and wish to go some place where the runways are too short to handle jets with the sluggish take-off performance and long float of the big Boeings.

So here we have the end of the reasonable idea that the President should have an aircraft available for his convenience: capital investment of about twenty-seven million dollars in aircraft, with an annual maintenance bill of several million dollars, plus astronomic operating costs. The President's journey of twenty-three thousand miles in 36 hours involved one hundred and fifty-two thousand flown miles by nine aircraft, 75 air crew, 80 airborne maintenance personnel, and between five hundred and nine hundred ground crew. How many gallons of fuel, and how many thousands of dollars were burned up in the process of toting him around, nobody yet knows, and probably nobody ever will know, as most of the

major items, like the C47's weather mission, and the flights of the four C130's will be fiddled away in the USAF accounts under the heads of routine operations.

It is incidents like these grotesquely over-organized Presidential excursions which make one realize how vitally necessary and desirable something analogous to Parliamentary question time is in any healthy democratic system. It is doubtful if even as profoundly selfish and egotistical a man as President Eisenhower would have built up an air circus on the present titanic scale if he had been personally responsible to Congress for its justification.

An example of another kind of "float" to which the American bureaucracy is prone is provided by recent activity on the part of the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency. This is the product of another sound and simple idea. It is indeed in the public interest that there should be an impartial panel of technicians to evaluate new devices used in flying and to criticize defective or potentially dangerous apparatus before it goes into general use. Out of this has developed a weapon with which American manufacturers of electronic apparatus keep foreign products out of the home market and damage the sale of rival manufacturers in the world market.

A glimpse of the extraordinary operations which the FAA is willing to underwrite is shown by the latest moves it has made in its determined battle to keep the Decca Navaid out of this hemisphere. Decca has been exhaustively tested in all types of aircraft in all weathers in Europe, and has given amazingly good results. The English tests have won it Air Ministry approval, and the general European opinion is that its introduction as a standard international navigation aid would be an enormous step forward in the direction of safe and efficient air traffic control.

The FAA have, in fact, framed Decca with loving care in the interests of the American manufacturers of rival Navaid systems, and with a complete disregard of the safety and convenience of the travelling public, thus neatly and completely reversing their statutory function. It is a bad sort of thing to happen and it can all too easily happen in a system in which cabinet officers never have to stand up to answer questions from members of a functioning Opposition about what is going on in the cellars of their departments.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

43 and 28 years.





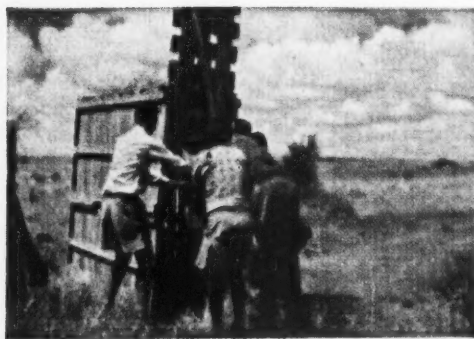
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**2.** "Watch out for his legs," Taylor yelled as we struggled to hold the big bird after an hour-long pursuit. An ostrich, I learned, can kick like a wild horse. But once we had blindfolded him, our quarry was gentle as a lamb.



**3.** "Fits fine," said Taylor when the ostrich was in a shipping box. If he'd been too big we couldn't have kept him. In the zoo market, our fine-feathered friend would fetch \$500. Even the native who had ridden the bouncing hood was pleased.

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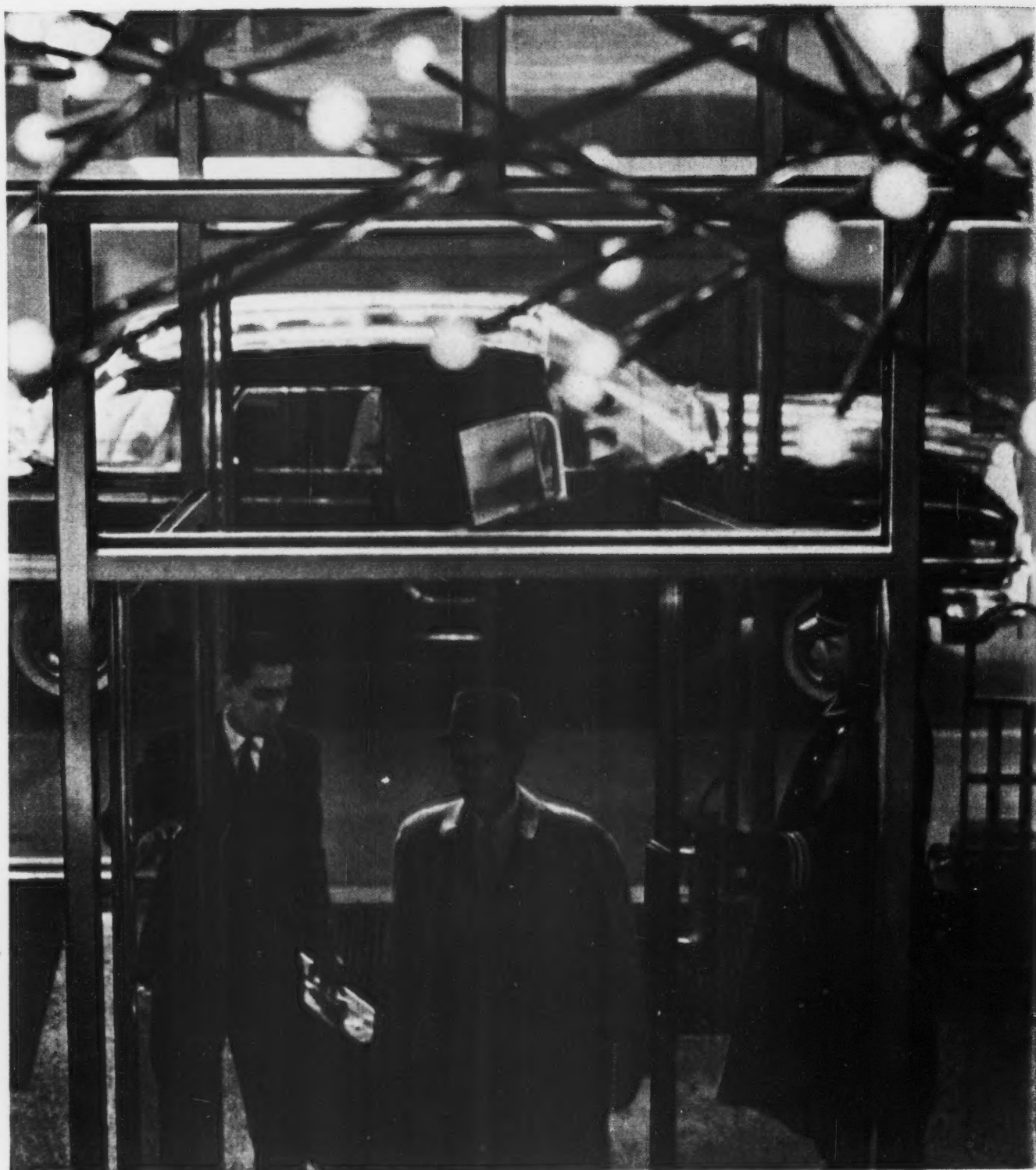
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